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A REPORT

OF THE

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL,

MARCH 11, 1889.



PUBLISHED BY THE HARVARD DENTAL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.



BOSTON:

ALFRED MUDGE & SON, PRINTERS,

No. 24 FRANKLIN STREET.

1890.

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WITH COMPLIMENTS OF

The Harvard Dental Alumni Association.

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TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
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HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL,

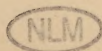
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ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME.

MARCH 11, 1889.

1. WELCOME.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL. D., Pres. H. U., Cambridge.

2. TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY AND HISTORY OF DENTAL SCHOOL.

L. D. SHEPARD, A. M., D. M. D., Boston.

3. RELATION OF THE UNIVERSITY TO ITS PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., Cambridge.

4. CHARITABLE WORK OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, Boston.

5. NEEDS OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

THOMAS H. CHANDLER, A. M., D. M. D., Boston.

BANQUET,

HOTEL VENDOME, 6.30 P. M., MARCH 11, 1889.

It is expected that a member of the Board of Overseers of the University will preside.

A letter from OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, LL. D., etc., will be read.

Vocal music by the HARVARD GLEE CLUB.

Speeches by persons prominent in literary and charitable work.

ALUMNI COMMITTEE.

W. E. PAGE, '77, *Treasurer*.

W. H. POTTER, '85, *Secretary*.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL. D.

Ladies and Gentlemen,— We have come together as teachers, graduates, students, and friends of the Dental School to felicitate the school and ourselves on the work which it has accomplished during the past twenty years. It is for others to tell the story of these twenty years, but there are two or three points to which I should like to draw your attention. You will find, I believe, in the story to be told by Dr. Shepard, that this school had some struggles at its birth. There was, indeed, a great difference of opinion among the best educated dentists as to what was the wisest scheme for dental education; but in the process of time the grounds of this difference have in a measure disappeared. The real difference was this, — should a dentist be first educated in medicine like the physician, and then take up dentistry as a specialty, or should a special school be established for the sole education of dentists? On that point there was, as I said, a serious difference of opinion. But within the twenty years since this school was founded, there has been a wonderful change in medical education. When this school was founded a medical student was required to pass four months in each of three successive winters in attending precisely the same course of medical lectures, three times over. The rest of each year the medical school did not claim him. He might spend it in a dentist's office or in a physician's chaise. Now, a medical student is practically required to pass three full years in a

medical school, an unreasonable requirement for a dental student. The dental student of to-day passes nearly as much time in medical study on his way to the dental degree as the medical student did twenty years ago on his way to the medical degree. I therefore say that the ground of the original controversy concerning the proper organization of dental professional instruction has been removed.

In the next place, we have to congratulate ourselves on the establishment of the general principle that the education of dentists may be rightfully committed to universities. I believe that the dental department of Harvard University was the first one to be established in connection with a university of the liberal and professional arts and sciences; but since 1867 various universities have established dental departments, as, for example, the University of Pennsylvania, and the State universities of Michigan, Iowa, and California; and this point, I am sure, is a very important one for the future of dental education and of the dental profession. There is here a recognition of the worth and dignity of the calling, which twenty years ago was lacking.

We have also to rejoice together that the dental department of Harvard University has sent out into the community a goodly number of highly trained and skilful men; and the school especially congratulates itself that these men are all of them devoted alumni of the school, its chief supporters and helpers.

Its instruction has been widely diffused, not only over this country, but over Europe as well. The Dental School has more foreign students than all the other departments of the University put together; and these foreigners have returned to their native countries, carrying with them the training of the Harvard School. We believe that we have done good far beyond the limits of our own country.

But, ladies and gentlemen, it does not fall to me on this occasion to give you a history of the school. That task is in more competent hands. It was my object simply to thank you for your presence and encouragement, and to express the felicitations and congratulations which are appropriate to this joyous occasion.

I now have the pleasure of introducing to you Dr. Shepard, who was for fourteen years connected with the school, first as adjunct professor, and then as professor, in the important department of Operative Dentistry. He knows well all the details, as well as the general outline of the subject which he is to treat. No more competent historian of the first twenty years of this school could be presented to you.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, WITH HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES, BY L. D. SHEPARD, A. M., D. D. S., D. M. D.

Twenty years ago yesterday, in the old medical building on North Grove Street, six young men were admitted by the authority of Harvard University "*ad gradum Dentariæ Medicinæ Doctoris.*"

The collegiate education of dentists was not then entirely new. Seven dental colleges were in active operation; but this occasion is noteworthy as being the first when a degree in dentistry was conferred by a classical university, and that by the oldest on this continent. The Missouri Dental College was then the only one in any way connected with a medical college; all the others were schools of dentistry specially chartered, mainly unendowed; and being dependent upon the fees of students for support, they naturally gave more prominence in the curriculum and more thoroughness of treatment to the special and practical branches than to those branches of study that are fundamental to all medical science,—anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, and pathology.

The establishment of the Missouri Dental College, in 1866, marked an advance, in that dental students had the advantage of a well-equipped medical school, and hence were furnished an opportunity to acquire a better foundation for special studies than any of the other colleges could give. We give due credit cordially to the wise man in St. Louis who made this first advance on previous methods.

Twenty years ago the seven dental colleges graduated in all about one hundred men. Last year from thirty colleges seven hundred and thirty-three were graduated. Twenty years ago a man of ordinary ability, who claimed five years of practice, including pupilage, could receive the doctorate after having passed four short months at any dental college in the land. If he were a novice he could obtain the degree after two short courses of instruction occupying eight months, and even this short time, it is reported, in many cases was abbreviated.

Twenty years ago, but one school, our own, had any connection with a classical university. Now eighteen claim a more or less intimate connection with universities, five with medical colleges, leaving seven, the same number as twenty years ago, independent dental colleges. To-day no college is considered respectable which graduates a man, no matter how many years of practice he may claim, except after actual attendance upon two courses of lectures in separate years; nor are its diplomas recognized by the examining boards of the different States. The short terms of four months also are exceptional. Most of the colleges have lengthened their courses, some to five, others to six months or more, our own requiring two courses of nine months each or eighteen months of actual attendance.

In all these advances our institution has generally been a leader, and always has warmly seconded any advance proposed by another school. It never swerved, in my day or since, so far as I know, in a single instance from a full and square adherence to its professed requirements. No single graduate can claim that he received its honors through laxity or favoritism, but each one can assert that his diploma represents the required length of study, actual attendance, the regular thorough examination, positive operative ability, and the reputation of good character.

Briefly told, the history of the origin of our school is as follows:—

The annual address to the Massachusetts Dental Society, in 1865, was delivered by its president, the late Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep. He gave expression to a feeling which existed in New England, that students in dentistry should not be required to go to distant States for their education, by suggesting the inquiry "Whether Harvard University might not appoint professors of dentistry, and confer upon proper candidates the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery."

On March 6, 1865, the society

"*Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed to take under advisement the subject of the establishment of a chair of dentistry in the Harvard Medical College, in accordance with the recommendation of the President in his annual address."

A committee was appointed, consisting of Drs. N. C. Keep, I. J. Wetherbee, and T. H. Chandler. The records of the society contain no other reference to the subject until March 5, 1866, when, upon a report from Dr. Keep, a new committee was appointed to confer with the officers of the Medical College. This committee consisted of the late N. C. Keep, M. D., the late E. C. Rolfe, M. D., and L. D. Shepard, D. D. S.

The Medical Faculty appointed as a committee to meet this committee was Drs. Henry I. Bowditch, Henry J. Bigelow, and Calvin Ellis. Conferences were held, the subject discussed, and at the request of the medical committee, the dental committee drew up a plan for the formation of a dental school. This plan was the basis of a report by the medical committee to the Medical Faculty, March 29, 1867, favoring the project.

Among the reasons given by the medical committee were the following : —

“Dentistry has become within the past quarter of a century a most important art, a knowledge of which supposes not only mechanical skill, but a thorough acquaintance with the processes of dentition, physiologically and pathologically considered. Hence arises the necessity for a knowledge of the general principles of anatomy, physiology, surgery, chemistry, and materia medica, to which should be added some knowledge of the theory and the practice of medicine. A medical school already established is therefore the best place at which these various studies can be attended to. It is all-important that the art should be cultivated by all the means in our power, in order that the crowd of dentists that will hereafter be in this city may not be of a lower quality than their predecessors. . . . With such facts, and others that might be named, can there be any doubt that some dental college should be established in Boston?”

To this report was appended the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Medical Faculty : —

“*Resolved*, That the Dean be directed to petition the Corporation of Harvard College to establish a dental school, according to the terms proposed in the second report of the committee of the Massachusetts Dental Society.”

The Corporation, after full investigation, voted, on July 17, 1867, to establish the Dental School, and that the Faculty consist of the Professors of Anatomy, and Physiology, Chemistry, and Surgery in the Medical School, and of three new Professors, — of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, of Operative Dentistry, and of Mechanical Dentistry. In this vote the Board of Overseers afterwards concurred.

It will be noticed that the committee of the Dental Society consisted of two M. D.'s and one D. D. S. The committee of the Medical Faculty insisted with firmness upon one condition, that in the Dental School all the Professors, Dental as well as Medical, should be graduates in medicine. The one D. D. S. found himself not only in a minority, but that, if he opposed this condition too vehemently, the whole project might fall through. He felt that the cordial and

hearty support of the Medical Faculty was necessary to establish such a dental school as the committee had planned. He accepted the situation for himself and for all the dental graduates whom he represented, and the two committees were thus unanimous. During these thirteen months of deliberation and conference, the Dental Committee made no report to the Dental Society; but at a meeting on April 1, 1867, Dr. Keep reported: —

“That the committee had attended to its duties; had held several meetings with the committee of the Medical Faculty, consisting of Drs. Bowditch, Bigelow, and Ellis; that a plan had been agreed upon which was satisfactory to each committee, and had already been unanimously adopted by the Medical Faculty.”

A report was made also of the plan of the school, and with these reports the work of the committee was ended.

At a later date, Oct. 16, 1871, the Corporation, in justice to its own dental graduates, removed the restriction which required that the dental professors be graduates in medicine.

The provision that the dental professors should be graduates in medicine caused dissatisfaction and disappointment on the part of many. This soon after culminated in the organization of the Boston Dental Institute, and the following winter a charter was secured from the Legislature for another dental college in Boston. It is also worthy of notice that earnest efforts, made at the same time to induce a university in a neighboring State to establish a similar school, were unsuccessful, because that institution demanded, as a preliminary, a large endowment as a pecuniary safeguard against loss. The expression of President Hill in this connection should be recorded: —

“In whatever direction there is a demand for liberal culture, Harvard should be ready and willing to furnish the means.”

The first appointments were made on Nov. 30, 1867, that of Daniel Harwood, M. D., to the chair of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, and of N. C. Keep, M. D., to the chair of Mechanical Dentistry.

It was not till four months after these appointments, March 19, 1868, that the first Faculty meeting was held. At this meeting Dr. Keep was elected Dean, and there were present President Hill, Drs. Bigelow, Holmes, Bacon, Harwood, and Keep.

A second meeting was held on April 8, 1868. At the third meeting, May 28, 1868, the resignation of Dr. Harwood was announced. Notwithstanding his eminent abilities, the appointment of Dr. Harwood was a mistake. He had not been in sympathy with the move-

ment from the beginning, and he continued to hold rigidly to his view that the dental student should be educated both in medicine and in dentistry in the medical school, by adding to that school a chair of dentistry, rather than in a separate dental school. Thus six months were lost in vain efforts to organize with such discordant elements. At this meeting, May 28, 1868, it was unanimously voted:—

“That in the event of the acceptance of the resignation of Daniel Harwood, M. D., by the Corporation, the name of Thomas Barnes Hitchcock, M. D., be suggested to fill the chair of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Harwood; that the name of George T. Moffatt, M. D., be suggested as a suitable person to fill the chair of Operative Dentistry; that L. D. Shepard, D. D. S., be suggested as a suitable person for adjunct Professor of Operative Dentistry.”

On June 5, 1868, the Corporation made the above appointments. The Faculty thus constituted proved harmonious and united, and at once began preparations for a session the following autumn.

A little incident which happened at the commencement of the first course of instruction illustrates the spirit of that first Faculty. A young man had written from his home in Washington to the dean of a dental college, and had been accepted, by letter, as a student, but when he arrived and presented himself for matriculation he was informed that he could not be received since it would jeopardize the success of the college to admit one of his race as a student. He next applied to the dean of another college in the same city, and met a like repulse. He came to Boston, called upon our Dean, Dr. Keep, and asked to be received. The Faculty decided that the Dental School of Harvard University should consider right and justice above expediency, and know no distinction of nativity or color, and among the six who twenty years ago received the dental doctorate, Robert Tanner Freeman was the peer of any as a student and a gentleman. His name stands to-day upon our records as the earliest of our alumni to be starred, and in history will remain as the first of his race to receive dental collegiate honors.

The first session commenced at the usual date of all the dental colleges, the first Wednesday in November. There were sixteen matriculated, of whom six had been in practice from five to twelve years.

The dental students received instruction in common with the medical students in anatomy, physiology, surgery, and chemistry.

The Massachusetts General Hospital, with great liberality, gave to the school the free use of its out-patients' department as an infirmary

for clinical operations and instruction, and for lectures on Operative Dentistry. This assistance from the hospital authorities should ever be held in grateful remembrance. The close connection of the school and the hospital continued for many years, and was of inestimable assistance to the school in its youth and poverty.

At a Faculty meeting on Feb. 16, 1869, it was

"Voted, That Dentariæ Medicinæ Doctor (D. M. D.) be recommended to the board of government of Harvard University as the title for the degree to be conferred upon the graduates of the dental department";

and on Feb. 27, the corporation established this degree.

Considerable criticism, some of it harsh and ungenerous, has resulted from the introduction of a new degree in place of the old D. D. S. It was not thought necessary at the time to explain the reasons for the change. These reasons, however, were very simple. It was the original expectation of the Faculty to confer the old degree. The writing of a diploma was committed to Prof. Lane, the head of the Latin department. Upon investigation it was found that a degree had never been conferred upon dentists by a classical institution. From a classical stand-point the question was thus a new one. It was also found that the dental college which had originated the degree of D. D. S. (the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery) had written its diploma in Latin, and that the degree which it had always given was "*Chirurgiæ Dentium Doctor*," the proper initials of which would give a C instead of an S with the two D's. It was first proposed to make the degree "*Scientiæ Dentium Doctor*," so that the initials would remain unchanged; but this would be liable to the same charge of being a new degree; and moreover, dentistry was not properly a science. It was decided, finally, to qualify the old degree of "*Medicinæ Doctor*" by the prefix "*Dentariæ*," and thus at the same time meet the classical requirements and give what seemed a proper and distinctive title. There was no thought of arrogating to ourselves any special superiority or claim of exclusiveness. Further, it was expected that the new degree would approve itself to other universities which might have dental departments, and thus gradually become the accepted degree. That such has not been the result is no fault of ours.

On March 6, 1869, was held, at the old Medical College, the examination of the candidates for the degree. This was an oral examination, since at that time the examinations for the medical degree were also oral.

On March 10 occurred the commencement, and we have met to-day to celebrate the quiet and modest exercises which took place twenty years ago in that historic building. The Faculty, the students, and but few others were present. Prof. Edward H. Clark, M. D., delivered the address. Prof. Henry J. Bigelow, M. D., conferred the degrees upon six successful candidates.

The following year there were twenty-seven matriculates and twelve graduates. This year is noticeable for the addition to the Faculty, on Oct. 26, 1869, of Dr. Thos. H. Chandler, as adjunct Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.

The third session, 1870-71, there were thirty-three matriculates and six graduates.

In the fall of 1870 the house No. 50 Allen Street was bought with borrowed money, and altered to adapt it for lectures, and for general headquarters for the school, and furnished with a large and complete mechanical laboratory. The debt caused by its purchase proved a great burden to the school for many years.

So far the Harvard School had pursued a course similar to the other dental colleges. It had steadily gained in reputation, and was year after year attracting an increasing number of students. The outlook was brilliant and promised larger and larger classes.

But in the fall of 1871, upon the recommendation of the Faculty, the Corporation voted to abolish the custom, which was universal with the dental colleges, of allowing a practice of five years to be equivalent to the first course of study, and of permitting the graduation of students after attending one course at the school. This was the most important innovation ever made, and its influence upon the profession and the colleges was excellent. It was equally disastrous in its effects, pecuniarily considered, upon the school. The Faculty considered that this custom had been a great hindrance to progress, that its effect had been to hold out to young students an inducement to wait till their five years' experimenting upon patients enabled them to graduate after one short course, rather than to prepare for practice by a proper, thorough course of preliminary study.

The Harvard School was the first, and for many years the only one, to establish the principle at great expense to itself, that the college was designed to educate the young men just entering the profession, and not simply to confer the doctorate upon the more or less skilled handiworkers who had practised without a degree for five or more years. Boldly living up to its convictions, it maintained, unassisted, for years, this higher standard, and thus cut itself off from the support

of a very large class of practitioners, throughout New England especially, who, having no degree and wishing one, would otherwise have attended its instruction and enrolled themselves among its alumni.

On Nov. 13, 1871, owing to ill health, Dr. Keep resigned his professorship, and was succeeded by the adjunct Professor, Dr. Chandler.

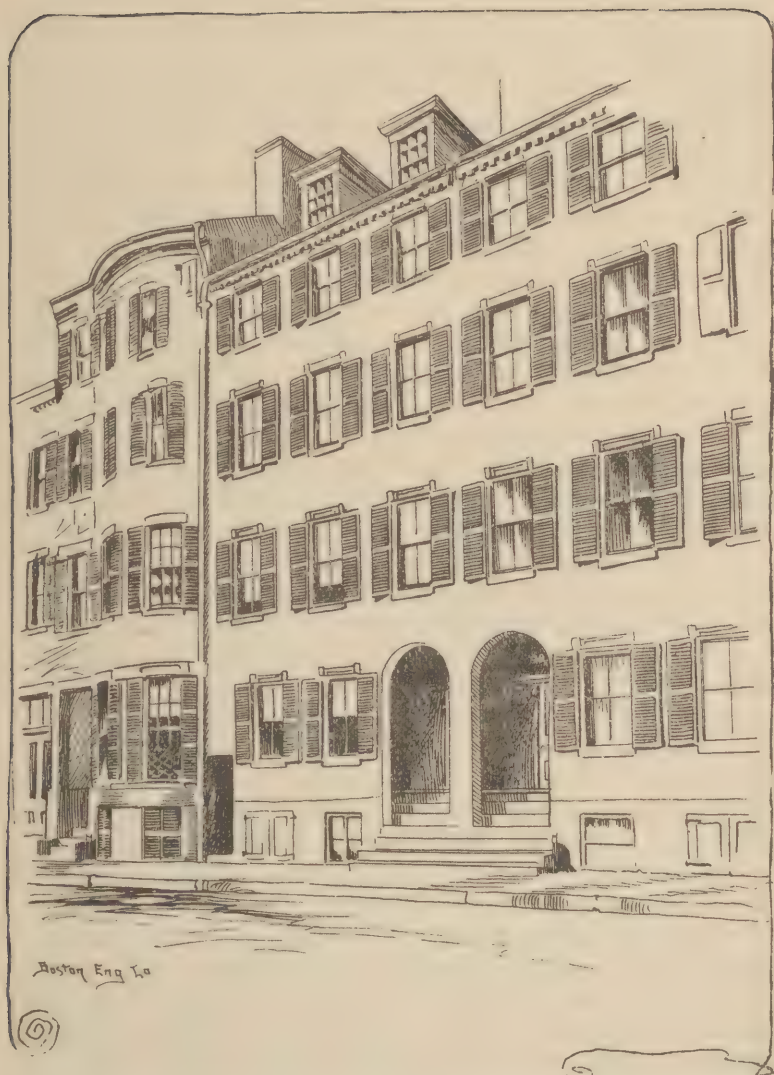
The name of Dr. Nathan Cooley Keep should be cherished by us above that of any other dentist who has ever lived in Boston. He alone of the older, more experienced, and celebrated dentists of the day united with the younger and less known class in forming the Massachusetts Dental Society. The others stood aloof and held themselves above such association. He in his age was as young as the youngest. He was earnest in investigation, generous in opening the storehouse of his extended experience, prudent and wise in counsel, and indefatigable in every good dental word and work. The starting of the Harvard Dental School was mainly the result of his efforts. It is doubtful if success would have followed other leadership. Until compelled to retire, he was devoted to the school, and in the feebleness of advanced age, these extra labors and anxieties undertaken on its behalf undoubtedly hastened his breaking down which so soon followed. Let us remember him ever as the Harvard Dental School's father, great friend, and first martyr.

In the year 1872, several important changes were made. Dr. Hitchcock was elected Dean. Written examinations were substituted for oral, and the candidate was required to pass successfully in each subject instead of in a majority of them, as had been the custom.

In their draft of a plan for the school, the committee of the Dental Society propose that,

"besides the winter session, there should be established as soon as practicable a summer session for recitations from approved text-books, and lectures and demonstrations illustrating the use of the microscope and microscopic anatomy."

This early recognition that the ordinary terms of study and discipline were too short properly to prepare the students for practice resulted in another innovation upon the custom of other dental schools, viz., the establishment of a summer course lasting four months, immediately following the winter session, and designed to take the place of a private pupilage for the same length of time. In this the school was soon imitated by nearly all of the schools of the country. The summer school was a success, was well attended, and prepared the way for the greater change which took place three years later.



NO. 50 ALLEN STREET. OCCUPIED UNTIL LATELY BY THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT OF
THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

NOTE. — The cuts in this Report are loaned to the Association by the Boston Herald Company.

At a Faculty meeting, Feb. 8, 1872, it was

“ Voted, To request the Corporation of Harvard University to assume the management of the financial affairs of the Dental School.”

Up to this time this had been attended to by the Dean and the Faculty.

In 1874, the school suffered its greatest loss in the death of the Professor and Dean, Thomas Barnes Hitchcock. When appointed to his professorship, on the organization of the school, he was but little known outside of the narrow circle of the Massachusetts Dental Society. In a sense the school made Dr. Hitchcock and Dr. Hitchcock made the school. He put his whole soul into his work. The school engrossed his thought by day and his labor far into the night. His enthusiasm was marvellous and contagious. Equally strong in his likes and dislikes, he sometimes made enemies and tried the patience of his friends; but no man ever doubted that he was conscientious and honest in every detail of his daily practice in the office, cherishing his profession as a noble and honorable vocation, and giving himself up without reservation to his professorship as his highest duty and most important work. He impressed his personality upon every student. It was always a positive force. He was a partisan, but always zealous for the school and its interests. He was warm-hearted and affectionate to his friends. He was bold and outspoken in opposing what he considered wrong. He was not always right, but he aimed to be and thought he was. He took blows unflinchingly as well as gave them. He knew no fatigue, no hesitancy, no thought of failure in reaching after his ideal. When weakened by disease he gave no heed to the warning of his friends, but kept right on working often late into the morning, until the fell stroke came and he was prostrated never to rise again. He was a martyr to the Harvard School, to professional education, and to dental progress. Viewed in years his life was short, but in achievement long and honorable.

At a Faculty meeting, July 8, 1874, the present Dean, Dr. T. H. Chandler, was elected as Dr. Hitchcock's successor.

While the changes and advances of which I have spoken had placed Harvard in the van, the Faculty still felt that more was required to bring the methods nearer to their ideal. After much study and consideration, the Faculty voted, Feb. 14, 1875, to recommend an entire change in the curriculum. Their plan was adopted by the Corporation, March 1, 1875. The new scheme embodies:—

First. A consolidation of the winter course with the heretofore

optional summer course into one school year extending from the last of September to the last of June.

Second. A progressive course of instruction extending over two years, the teaching of one year not being repeated in the next.

Third. An examination at the end of the first year in Anatomy, including Dissection, Physiology, and General Chemistry. Unless the student successfully passes two of these examinations he is not admitted to the studies of the second year.

Fourth. At the end of the second year, an examination in Dental Pathology, Dental Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Oral Surgery and Surgical Pathology, Operative and Mechanical Dentistry.

Fifth. That the candidate must have passed a satisfactory examination in all of the above-mentioned subjects.

Sixth. All the examinations to be conducted in writing.

The scheme adopted in 1875 has been in operation ever since, but few slight modifications having, from time to time, been considered necessary. It has resulted in securing fine scholarship and excellent skill. It has been found sufficiently difficult, as is shown by the fact that a great proportion of the students find it necessary to spend three years in the school to pass all the examinations. The entrance examination was not originated by the Harvard Dental School. It was, however, adopted by us, not from a feeling of its need, but because it seemed a good rule for all dental colleges. Harvard has never been selected by the ignorant any more than by the indolent. In fact there have been none so simple as not to know that Harvard was no place for those who were deficient in a fair amount of brain tissue of proper color.

I have spoken of the invaluable assistance of the Medical Faculty in the origin of the school. The same generous spirit has marked all the succeeding years, resulting, not only in moral support, but in valuable pecuniary assistance. The school could not have been carried on without this aid, unless money had come from some other source. Under the old plan the medical professors had no stated salaries, but received more or less remuneration according to the number of the students. The dental students added to the total number to be taught and examined by them, and so to their labors, but the fees for medical instruction in the Dental School were paid directly to the Dental School. The medical professors generously waived their claims to any of these fees, and the money which would otherwise have gone to them was spent in carrying on the Dental School. These professors, as members of the Dental Faculty, have always been

as constant and prompt in attending Faculty meetings and as active and earnest as the dental professors.

Upon the completion of the new Medical Building, the Medical Faculty added still further to the obligation of the Dental School to them by giving to the school the free use of the old Medical Building on North Grove Street. In this building all the work of the second and third years of the Dental School is now carried on, both the didactic teaching and the practical operations, infirmary teaching and practice. This generous aid from the Medical Faculty rendered unnecessary the further carrying of the load of debt and expense connected with the house No. 50 Allen Street. This house was sold at a loss, and a part of the debt of the school incurred in its purchase extinguished.

This school and that of the University of Michigan, founded in 1875 upon the same plan, received, without solicitation or previous knowledge, a distinguished mark of approbation from the General Medical Council of Great Britain. Their diplomas alone of all the American dental colleges exempt the holders from examination for registration and license to practise in Great Britain.

When one remembers the longer period of attendance which the Harvard School demands of its students, the very thorough medical training of its first year, and its exacting examinations, one will not be surprised that it has failed to attract students in as large numbers as the other schools in which the requirements and discipline are less severe. As a result its receipts from students' fees have been smaller, but the Faculty have preferred to maintain this higher course rather than lower the standard to secure more students. The true principle was ably expressed by President Eliot in one of his annual reports: "The University should be more concerned to have a very good school than a very large one."

The public are hardly aware of the work which the school has quietly done during the past twenty years in providing skilled dentists. There are now in Boston alone sixty of its graduates who occupy prominent positions as practitioners.

With the exception of certain subordinate assistants, who could not afford to give their services, and of some who in recent years have received small salaries, the gentlemen who have devoted so much of their time and labors to the school have done so gratuitously. All the fees from students were needed for current expenses. This has been no small tax upon busy men, taking about one twelfth of their productive hours from October to July. Is it then strange that the

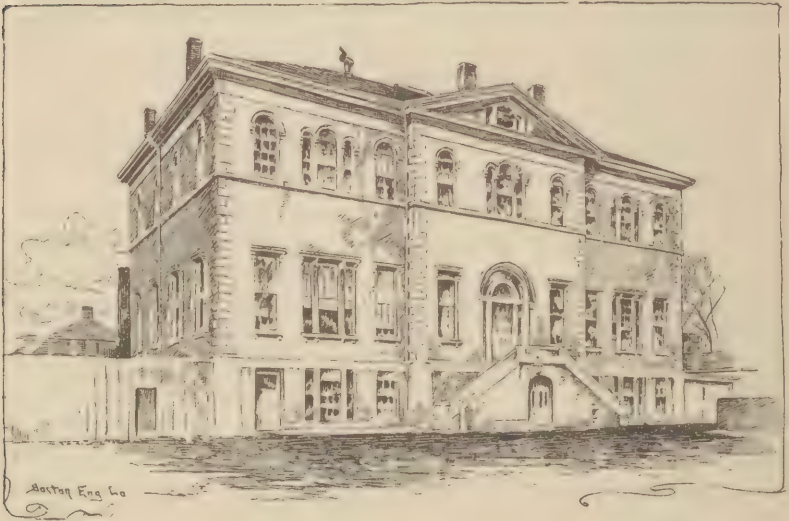
temptation should be strong to release themselves from this extra labor? For be it remembered that the same qualities which make a man valuable as a teacher also cause his professional services to be sought by the public. The instructors, past and present, can truly claim that the work which has been accomplished by the Harvard Dental School—its great charity to the suffering poor, its elevating effect upon professional training everywhere, and the higher standard of professional skill in Boston to-day—is their own work and at their own expense.

This school has a double claim upon the public: first, as a trustworthy place of education for a profession which is now recognized as indispensable; and, secondly, as a charity which, like hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, ministers to the suffering poor.

PRESIDENT ELIOT. —The Dental School is one of several professional schools connected with the University. The next subject to which your attention will be invited is the relation of the University to its professional schools; and I congratulate you that so competent an interpreter of the constitution of the University as Dr. McKenzie is going to deal with this subject. I feel that I have myself much to learn on this difficult topic, and I look forward with great pleasure to his exposition of it. The case is unusually complicated, for, as Dr. Shepard has just pointed out to you, the Dental School is carried on in good part by the Medical School. The Medical School contributes largely from its own resources to the giving of dental instruction, or rather of that medical instruction which all dental students need. The Medical School also gives quarters to the Dental School rent free. We therefore have a singularly difficult case here for the treatment of Dr. McKenzie. Dr. McKenzie has been for fourteen years Secretary of the Board of Overseers, and he is likely to remain so for many years to come. He, therefore, is a singularly competent expounder of these complex relations. I have the honor of introducing to you Dr. McKenzie.



MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL. OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT. OCCUPIED UNTIL
LATELY BY THE OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.



OLD HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE STREET. NOW USED AS A HOSPITAL CON-
DUCTED BY THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

ADDRESS OF REV. ALEXANDER McKENZIE, D. D.

Ladies and Gentlemen, — Notwithstanding what the President has said, I was surprised, rather more than surprised, when I was asked to speak here to-day. It seemed a little singular that I should be called to a gathering of this kind, but I solved the mystery very pleasantly. I found what the relation of the University to its professional schools is. It is the relation of a child to a parent. The fact is, the professional schools created the University. I do not think that has been recognized. I think it is due to this recognition of the quiet and modest work of this school for twenty years, to bring out this fact, which I wish to emphasize this afternoon. Harvard University began in the Divinity School, and the Dental School grew out of that. That is a point especially to be marked. [*Laughter.*] At the very threshold, at the genesis of the college, we find the fathers desiring to advance learning and perpetuate it, “dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust.” So they founded a school for training men in John Harvard’s profession. Having started that, they thought they had better have a college, and they opened a college. By and by it became necessary to have a law school, an observatory, and a dental school, and they all came of Harvard College; but it was the ministry which began them. It seems appropriate that he who speaks of the relation of the University to its professional schools should be able to start at the centre of the great theme and feel that he is to the manner born. When I heard Dr. Shepard just now speak of the letters which designate his profession, it occurred to me that if ministers ever become dentists they have two thirds of the title ready in advance. The relation between the Divinity School and the Dental School is thus preserved. Now, the first relation of the University to the professional schools is historical. It was for the professions and for professional work that it was specially created. It began precisely as I say, in the idea of promoting learning, because the founders believed in learning for the churches. They believed that for the good of the ministry there should be a college which should raise up men for this work; then the college being established would naturally try to touch all the interests of the community, and wherever it found a want, it would address itself to it; and that is the history of Harvard University. It has continually met wants.

It has looked the community in the face, and whenever it has seen anything which needed to be done it has tried as soon as possible to do it. Hence, the whole growth of the University from the beginning has been brought about by the necessity of meeting wants. You can explain everything by the public necessity which calls upon the colleges to give what is needed in the affairs of men in all their relations in the training of men for the work which the world needs to have done. This is the historic relation.

Thus it became a vital relation. The professional schools are in a close organic union with the University. They belong to it. Each school makes a part of it. It is like the symmetry of the body and all the members. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it; the converse being likewise true. Thus under one name, in one honor, under one purpose, these schools stand together. If any good comes to the professional schools, the University is the better for it. We stand, we rise, we work together; and if it should ever come, as it will not, we will fall together. It is a historic relation. It is a vital relation, and it is this vital relation which constitutes very largely the honor and strength of the professional schools.

The tendency to separation is a tendency to poverty and narrowness. We must have a certain force out of which come the light and the life which we are to give to the world. It is one sun in the heavens which makes it possible for the millions of men to do their work, and there is no substitute for it. You strike out the sun, and you might still have the Pleiades gleaming in the heavens, and the phosphorescent light flashing on the waves; you might hang lanterns on the trees, and have fire-flies among the bushes, but this travesty of day would only make the darkness more dense. You must have the sun in its place. Break up the connection of the University to its professional schools, and you would still have lawyers, doctors, and ministers, and life would go on in some fashion. But if there are to be sturdy strength and steady advance, there must be the one heart, the one sun; and the University stands at the heart of the whole system, sending all its life, sending all its resources of wisdom and of power into these different members, so that every member may feel, not its own force only, but that force which is at the centre, which is always sending itself out, and is never impoverished by giving anything which belongs to its life. There comes, again, its governmental relation. The University stretches its government over all the professional schools. Whatever it has in the way of a wise economy in administration, it communicates for the benefit of

the professional schools which are under the same protection and receive the common benefit.

Then, beyond that, it is a relation of nurture. This University has to nurture the school; to take the students and make them into alumni; to make men who come to learn into men who have been taught and nurtured into life. If the University knows anything, it is to give it to the young who come to its schools. Students used to learn, in my day, five cardinal points of virtue, namely, benevolence, justice, truth, purity, and order. Now, the University in trying to instil these things into the minds of men is simply fulfilling this purpose of nurture. It has to give its life to all the other parts. It is very plain what the University is to be. It is to stand in this organic relation of life and nurture to all its schools. It has no right to forget one of them. It has no right to be partial to any of them. It is simply to be actuated by a generous impartiality and to help every one of them as it would be helped itself; and this it tries to do. It is striving to work out this principle, so far as it can, of giving of its resources to these schools which enter into its life. Hence, as you have just been told, the University provides for every one of its schools. It has provided a building for this school. It has provided a building for its school of theology, for which it has just put up a library. It has provided teachers for the Dental School, and it has offered the instruction of the Medical School to young dentists, so far as they need it. It offers all its facilities that their wants may be met. Just there comes the pinch. What can the University do? It is obliged to exercise what I may call, in the language of my own profession, by a term not very much used by laymen, it is obliged to exercise what is called "distributive justice." That is a theological term. I hope you do not understand it, because we must have some professional and mysterious phrases. [*Laughter.*] Distributive justice is that justice which secures that every part of the system shall have everything which belongs to it, and shall itself advance the interest of the whole system. Every part shall have all it ought to have, and shall be held in allegiance to the general purposes of the whole system. This distributive justice the University is trying to exercise towards its professional schools. It has to see that each school has everything which is its own, and that it does not have anything more. Perhaps you think I hardly need say that. But there seems to be an impression in the community that the University is not held to strict honor; that if money is given to build a dormitory, it may take that money and support the professors of the Dental School.

Out of that has grown the false idea that Harvard University is rich. Suppose a generous man gives us a dormitory; what has that to do with the Dental School? It is distributive justice which secures that the Dental School does not get the dormitory, and the University has been very careful of that for twenty years. [*Laughter.*] The school has not had anything which has not belonged to it. It has a good deal of unrequited service, but certainly the amount of money which has been at its disposal would not indicate any partiality along the line of distributive justice.

Then the Dental School must secure and preserve and advance all the interests of the University. If it cannot do that it must drop out. You may not have noticed this community of interests, but it is real. What happens at one part reaches into all parts. We are all in one boat. If your end of the boat leaks I shall get wet. This is in the relation of the University to its professional schools. We are bound up in one interest, each school doing its work, not for the work's sake only, not for the school's sake only, but for the University's sake. For if the welfare and honor of the University are to be advanced, it is because the welfare and honor of each school are advanced. Hence we are always glad to find a rivalry within the schools, — this generous rivalry, — with every man thinking his place the best in the college and the most deserving; every man thinking that Harvard College would go down if he should die. It is that feeling which holds every man in strict fidelity to his own place; not requiring the Divinity School to send ethics into the Dental School, nor the Medical School to send its medicine to the lawyers; but with each school doing its own work as well as it can for the common good. All this seems quite simple. Then comes the other side; that the Dental School shall have all it needs at the hands of the University. As I said before, precisely there comes the pinch. Now I will not attempt to measure the needs of the Dental School. It is largely endowed, as you all know. I looked up this morning the endowment that I might be correct. It has, at the present time, forty-two students, some fifteen or sixteen teachers, I believe, exclusive of the professors in the Medical School, and it has an endowment of \$2,155.85, of which all but \$150 was given by graduates and officers of the school. Distributive justice says that the Dental School shall have all that belongs to it, and Harvard College is bound to see that it has all that it needs for its life and work, and it has \$2,155.85 to do it with. You see the relation of the University to this particular professional school. It is the relation of a mother who wants to

feed her children and has not any bread. It is the relation of a man travelling with his boy and wanting to give him a drink of water and there is nothing but sand. The University never was more willing to do justice, — distributive justice, — never was more willing to advance every interest of the Dental School. My friend, Mr. Hooper, represents that the interest last year on the \$2,155.85 was \$105.90. It is doing the best it can, but it does not meet these wants. The professors are very liberal. There was \$3,000 last year to be distributed among fifteen of them, and you can figure it out and see how very liberally they were paid. I suppose when I am asked to speak of the relation of the University to its professional schools, it is this professional school is meant. It is useless to adorn the situation with rhetoric, or to attempt to portray it with brilliant terms. The demonstration is, forty-two students, fifteen or twenty professors, \$2,000 capital. [*Laughter.*]

The matter becomes a little simpler than that, possibly. The relation of the University to the professional schools, when you take it in the large sense, is the relation of the University to the world. Harvard College has no wants, never has any wants. There is another popular delusion. If the world can do without the college, the college can do without the world. It is only because the community is clamoring for physicians and lawyers and doctors, — I had almost said ministers, — it is only this clamor of the community which makes the college poor to-day. If they would not want so much we could take care of them. If men would put up with the old-fashioned dentists who had only one instrument, we could get on very well. The trouble is they want a higher order of ministers. They want the very best administration of law which they can have. They want the most highly trained physicians who can be had. The University feels the whole world calling upon it and crying, "Give us doctors; give us dentists, relief, help, strength, benevolence, justice, truth, purity, and order: give us all we need." The University stands listening to these demands, and pours out all the wealth it has, and sometimes more than all the wealth it has. But when it comes to this particular school, it looks down through its eyes of distributive justice, and wonders how it can meet the wants of this vast community with \$2,155 85. [*Laughter and applause.*] Now, suppose the University should ask, as I do not understand it to ask at this particular meeting, for a collection, — suppose it should. On what should it base its claims? It should base its claims on the ground that the community asks dentists of Harvard College. We do not

need them. The teeth of the college are in very good order. The students think the teeth of the overseers are in remarkable order. [*Laughter.*] We are doing very well. There are dentists enough to last out our day, but we must have some thought for posterity and for the poor around us, of whom Mr. Horton will tell you. If the University made any claim, it might base it upon the importance of the work which this school is doing, with other schools, in an equality of dignity and equality of service. Who of us does not feel the need of this work? Who of us does not feel the broad necessity for this work for our comfort, for our good looks, for our health, for the serenity of our spirit, for the ability to do our daily work? What can a man do or be when he has an aching tooth? You can almost break up a man's life with that. But in the broad matters which are involved we find reason for the claim. We might base it upon the advance of this school which has been already pictured. Time was when dentistry was a matter of empirics. To-day it is a department of science. It has passed the stage of experiment. It has become skilful. Take the simple fact which one of my dental friends has given me that it is now a comparatively rare thing to extract a tooth. That was about all the dentistry there was in my early days. That simple fact is a testimony to the advance of this science. See how naturally the Dental School has come out of the Divinity School, whose province is not to destroy men's lives, but to save them. [*Laughter.*]

This wonderful advance in science, this bringing up of great skill to match the opportunities and to keep on a line with other good works, in this we find a reason for the demand of this time. We might base it upon the breadth of these studies, reaching into the studies of the Medical School. I was a little surprised when I looked over the report of the Dean of the Dental School, to read, "The students of the first year get no dentistry." That means that the Medical School is throwing its help into this special department that it may enrich it. Then think of the men who are giving these services. The teachers of Harvard University are mostly working on that plan. I have heard the President say that when a man accepts a position in Harvard College he knows that he does it at a pecuniary sacrifice; that a man who gives himself up to teaching must expect little pay and be satisfied with it. That is true, and honorable. But there comes a limit to the demand which Harvard may properly make upon its professors. I like the heroism of these men. I like the devotion of these medical men who are willing to do this work without pay; of these skilled dentists, always in demand, who go on day after day, without the hope

of the large reward which comes to members of kindred professions. There comes a time when the college which has the world to care for should be able to pay the men in the vulgar coin which the world asks from them for the services which they render, through the University, for the world's sake. [*Applause.*] Not to the University are these men giving their services, but to the community, and the community should reward them. Then there lies all around this that great charity of which you will hear presently, for the thousands who come in their need to receive the highest surgical help. Their wants are pressing, imperious. The University desires to be charitable. It wishes to help the poor in these necessities; and this, too, is a part of its relation to its professional schools. When, then, I say the University wants to give to the world the best education and the highest skill; that it would give into the hands of these men who are thus serving the world that which shall enable them to meet the demands which the world makes upon them; that the University would be charitable, and that this is one of the most direct and constant means wherein its beneficence can be illustrated, then we can see what the University is in its relation to these schools. If the University were not doing this to the extent of its ability, it would not be the University which it is, nor attract the men who are in the schools. I ran over the list of students this morning. There are men from New Brunswick, Canada, Chili, Germany, and Japan. It is their University. I thought of the skilled dentists abroad. The dentist of the royal family of Italy is an American. The best dentists in Paris and Dresden and London are Americans. There are to come out of this school men who shall make the influence of the University felt at the ends of the earth, and through the school the University is raising up men to bless, not this little community in which we stand, but the broad community which we call the world. It has been recently said that America has produced no work of art; that the English race has produced no work of art outside of literature. But America has produced men who are standing very high among men, and have stood very high in the generations which are past, in administering the law and the government of the Republic. It has trained up great and skilled physicians. It has raised up ministers and missionaries. Harvard College has done a part of this; and if it can point to no marble statues and no paintings of Madonnas, it may point to skilled men, great thinkers, large-hearted philanthropists, lawyers, doctors, and dentists, who have gone from us to highest service, and in their name and in their lives may claim to be a university for the world. [*Applause.*]



OPERATING ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL OF THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL, NORTH GROVE STREET.



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL. HERE THE DENTAL STUDENTS SPEND THEIR FIRST YEAR.

PRESIDENT ELIOT. — Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure you agree with me that Dr. McKenzie's knowledge of this subject is profound and comprehensive, and that he has set it before us in a clear and attractive form. He has told you that the Dental School would not have existed had not Harvard College been founded as a theological school. There are other connections and relations between the profession which Dr. McKenzie represents and the profession of dentistry.

This invaluable organ through which we speak is the seat, sometimes, of excruciating pain, and the Dental School has, for one of its functions, the relief and prevention of pain. I say there is a bit of connection there with theology. Dr. Oliver Wendell Homes wondered if Jonathan Edwards, when describing the eternal agonies of hell, had any clear, comprehensive, intimate personal understanding of what it was to have a toothache for twenty-four hours [*laughter*], because if he had multiplied that agony by eternity, he might have got some notion of what was really meant by the theological hell he was depicting.

The Rev. Mr. Horton has been good enough to make himself familiar with the charitable work of the Dental School, and will soon set it before you. The richer classes of the community know not only how to find relief from present suffering, but how to prolong the life of the teeth, and therefore to preserve the means of healthy eating, and of clear speaking. But the poor are cut off from these resources of modern dentistry, and it is an important function of the Dental School that it gives to thousands and thousands of the poor the means of relieving and preventing pain. I think this charitable work of the school is hardly known in this community, and therefore it is with special pleasure that I ask Mr. Horton to present to you the results of his own investigations of this subject.

ADDRESS OF REV. EDWARD A. HORTON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Pardon this prefatory word. My brother intimated that the world was not clamoring for ministers at the present time, although it is desirous of dentists, lawyers, and doctors; but I venture to say in his presence that if there were a larger stock of ministers like him, the clamor would be equally great for ministers. [*Applause.*]

Allow me to add another word, which does not come exactly under my theme: I say to you, alumni, that if you can possibly get the President of Harvard College to take this thing in personal hand, I warrant that the \$2,000 will leap up to a very substantial sum; and I presume that the object of this meeting is to get him here and have him filled until he will say, “I will do for this Dental School what I have done for the other departments of the University”; for with the winning way he has of extracting the teeth of financial opposition, I don’t see but that by setting him going on that track you will have the problem solved. [*Laughter and applause.*]

There has been no special pleading here to-day, only straightforward, convincing logic, clear as daylight, solid as earth. But the alumni have thus far spoken, and I would ask that you give a little closer sympathy for my fragmentary and imperfect part, because I am not an alumnus. That is, I come to the matter without any personal bias of that sort, without any special ties with these professors, or with the supervising overseers of this department. Indeed, I hesitated some little time before I consented to advocate this cause; so now I can affirm that which comes from a clear, convinced position, from the facts as they arrayed themselves to my mind and have spoken for themselves; for revelations have come to me, and I venture to say that I am a much wiser and much more competent man for this community since I crossed the threshold of that Dental College than I was before; for I not only learned important facts of which I knew not,—and I am a man walking a great many of the pathways of the city, and knowing what is going on pretty well,—but I obtained a new humanitarian glow, and for you certainly there ought to be some contagious illumination.

Now, as we have seen this afternoon, there are three leading reasons why any department, any professional school, any great scholarly movement, should exist to-day. First, that it is a skilled department,

gathering within its borders, for its purposes, all the fruits of modern investigation, all that goes for perfected methods; and secondly, that from that department there are being graduated and given to the community those who shall extend that investigation and fulfil those methods. But I would not stand on this platform, I would not give what little aid I do, except for the third phase, what such skilled resource is able to show in its close connection with a noble humanitarian purpose. The lawyer can show it, the consecrated doctor can show it, all phases of literature and art show that intimate connection with all that tends to make the community stronger and better. And this Dental School wheels into line nobly and with quick step to that principle. That is the broad statement. What are the facts to corroborate it? In brief these: That the Dental School is open, in the first place, for immediate relief to the poor. Is some one suffering the tortures of the damned, as the President intimated, — that is, using a more direct term for the roundabout phrase employed by him, — is he suffering that which drives away the possibility of handiwork, the possibility of thought or any comfortable sitting or standing, is he suffering agony indeed, to put at once the comparison aside there, and needs immediate relief? He can cross that threshold a moaning, aching, and tortured man, and in a moment he can go forth transformed, peaceful, and happy, without money and without price. That is the first cardinal thing they do there.

The second thing that is given to all broadcast is the extraction of teeth where they need it; those that are painful, those that are decayed. They are extracted without any cost. Anæsthetics are given, and all that can be brought into use to mitigate that operation is at the service of the community.

In the third place, leaving the operating room, if one wishes to have that which appertains to the filling of teeth, to the restoration of their health, to the staying of decay, and to the building of them into strength such as the rich can attain, that is also freely given them. The same kind of gold is used; the same kind of skill is used, the same careful supervision, the same sympathetic touch, the same desire to please the subject as if he were worth his millions, are given to those who go there and desire those operations. And there is the fourth thing, mark you. Whatsoever is advanced, whatsoever is new, whatsoever makes for improvement, is incorporated in the constant workmanship. All for the needy. I witnessed some of the cases. Here, for instance (I can cite only one or two for lack of time), was a girl of about twelve. She had soft front teeth. But for that Dental

Infirmary, or one like it, those teeth would be permitted to decay, and she would have gone through life disfigured. There she was being operated upon in a most skilful way with the modern resources in regard to staying the health of those teeth; giving them time to recuperate and get their strength, so that eventually, as Dr. Eddy told me, they might come again into vigor and into usefulness. Cases of that sort, — I cannot stop at this hour to go into them, — but cases of the progressive kind, are what I wish to particularly call your attention to. And then there is another phase. I was amazed to have opened to my knowledge the fact that in that department there are some of the most difficult surgical operations performed, such as changes at the base of the teeth, upon the jaw, where it needs to be cut into and repaired. I mention these things to show that they shrink from nothing there; that they go into those cases where the medical training of the first year, combined with that of practised operation after, flash forth their concentrated skill upon the subject. The subjects are the poor who might go through life maimed and crippled but for the large, skilful, and persistent philanthropy of this Dental School. There is another phase, that of the companionship there. You may smile, so do, because smiling is good. We are on a cheerful topic, — dentistry made attractive. I saw you enjoyed it when Dr. McKenzie spoke. I say the companionship of that room is a great deal. Now, I don't love dentistry. I confess to you frankly I have some painful reminiscences of dental experiences in my life; but I have recently come to like it a great deal more, and I really think if I were to have another treatment I would like to go into a room where there were twenty or thirty subjects such as I met there on Grove Street. Why, I thought that I was in a barber's shop where people were being refreshed, where a subdued enjoyment prevailed and all were going to be sent out rehabilitated. Those in adjacent chairs seemed to say, "Here is somebody near me going through this same thing, and on the whole I rather enjoy it." [*Laughter.*] But, seriously, jesting aside, they were all relieved of the depressing feeling which one experiences where there is only one chair, and a stillness of doleful, solitary despair broken only by the clinking of some instrument, or the scraping of something ten times worse. [*Applause.*] When you take a naturally timid person, a boy, or a nervous, sensitive woman into such a companionship as I saw at that dental room, somehow there is a feeling of fraternity that imparts a ray of cheerfulness to the operation. There is another thing, — the consultation. Here is some one, poor and without

money, and wants to know what to do. The mouth of that individual is of more consequence than in the cases of others with more wealth, because so much depends upon the health of the poor person who has to labor for the support of those dependent upon him. The professor will consult just as carefully and cheerfully as to extraction filling, or some delicate surgical operation, as though the applicant could draw a check on a national bank and pay it on the spot. There is a vast deal in the idea of consultation that impresses itself. The great trouble with the poor is that often they do not know what to do in any given direction. They rush headlong into foolishness, sometimes by force of necessity, but oftentimes they cannot get the advice of those who have the capacity of true guidance and are free from the selfishness of consultation. I use that term advisedly, for I imagine that there are dentists who are not connected with any infirmary who will oftentimes advise that which will make for their own profit. I believe the men connected with the Dental School are honest men every one, and give unselfish advice in all these cases. There is another point to be mentioned. One can go there every day and get relief. The application of all these remedies is going on constantly. It is not that one must wait over one day or two days, but ever is the door open for the admittance of those needy sufferers.

Now, to come to the end of what I want to say: What is the basis of all this? I do not want to use the word "charity." I have stricken it out of my vocabulary. What is the root idea of this noble philanthropy? It is on the basis of self-respect. Whenever the school can get anything from those who can afford to give, it is, perhaps, the cost of the material. For instance, a poor person comes in there to have a tooth filled. Gold is required. All that is charged is just a nominal sum for the gold, and all the skill and all the time and all the consultation are thrown in; and so, even in the difficult operations that I have spoken of, there is scarcely anything charged except what will pay for the bare cost of the material. Now to do all this and to enlarge it, of course requires money. To carry on this noble and philanthropic work requires an increase of funds; and I venture to say that if this subject were known to the wealthy people of Boston, there is nothing that would appeal to them with more power than this. It is a unique and satisfying philanthropy. If those whom my voice does not reach could see what this means in the betterment of the community, I do believe that money would be amply poured in for the enlargement of this helpful and very necessary work.

Just two points more. To my mind, the American is developing his nervous system excessively. He cannot help it. It is going on everywhere, and the poor are linked in with the rich in this matter. The modern evil spreads out. Now, here is a family of poor children; their teeth suffer; they have not the money to go to the dentists; they become diseased and go to the hospitals, filling up places that are already choked. By reason of lack of early treatment they become permanent cases of incompetency and expense; for all kinds of nervous afflictions spring from bad teeth. I speak logically and prosaically of facts and not inferences.

The second point I want to make is the moral one. If a person can save money on filling teeth, he has so much more for rent, so much more for bread, and so much more for clothes. Good finances are related to good morals. The boy who earns only four dollars a week and goes into a dentist's and has something done that costs him little or nothing, is armed by the reserved power of that financial gain against temptation; and it is ten times more so with a girl, ten times more for the young woman. When they can save money in such honorable ways as that, they are surrounded with a bulwark against temptation; rectitude and character are made stronger in every way. I assert it from what I have seen in industrial schools, and I have investigated the facts, that when you take a boy or a girl and give him or her the power to earn or save money, he or she is defended against the pitfalls and snares and temptations in a great city.

The American dentist is famed around the world for his skill; he, I know, wants also to be well known for generosity and humanitarian purposes. I behold that scene at the infirmary vanish, with all its appliances and its science, and as it dissolves, this grand picture comes in sight. I see that Dental School multiplying its resources, not simply to deal with the pains and distress of mankind. I see that philanthropy proclaim the brotherhood of man. I see those subjects treated, lifted up, and inspired by the generosity and kindness of such a department as this; not simply elevated in body, but elevated and inspired in all that fosters the love of God and the love of man. They are better citizens. Go on, alumni, and so go on, professors. If it ever falls to my lot to be able to help you by my influence, since my investigation I have resolved to send forth the facts in regard to this great moral, humane blessing which Harvard University through its Dental School bestows upon the world. [*Applause.*]

PRESIDENT ELIOT. — If I had the power which Mr. Horton ascribed to me, neither Harvard University as a whole, nor the Dental School in particular, would suffer any lack of means; but that power does not reside in any individual. It resides in the community; and in order to put forth that power the community must be persuaded of its own need, as Dr. McKenzie so very forcibly put it. Now no one knows better the needs of this community as regards skilled dentists, and therefore the needs of the Dental School, than Dr. Chandler, who has been Dean of the school for fourteen years past. He will very briefly set before you the needs of the Dental School. [*Applause.*]

PAPER BY THOMAS H. CHANDLER, A. M., D. M. D.

The subject assigned me is, the needs of the Dental School. We may say briefly that the school lacks everything except zealous and competent instructors and alumni. In our efforts to accomplish the work we have undertaken, we have been hampered and pinched on every side for twenty years. This work is the improvement of dental education, by raising its standard, and the consequent elevation of the profession of dentistry.

A dental school should have a building specially adapted to its purposes, with large and well-lighted operating rooms and laboratories fitted with every necessary appliance, pleasant and comfortable lecture rooms, clean and light reception rooms for the patients who throng to it for treatment, suitable dressing rooms, and whatever else can be devised for the comfort and convenience of its instructors, students, and patients, not forgetting a well-stored professional library and a good cabinet.

The Harvard Dental School, through the charity of the Medical School, has the use of a part of the old medical building on North Grove Street. The operating room is a square room, well lighted near the windows, but, of course, unsuited near the middle for the delicate manipulations of tooth-filling. This room is also used for a lecture room. The laboratory is in the basement, low, poorly lighted, and inconvenient. The reception room for patients is a gloomy room, with bare plastered wall, unfurnished except for two settees and a stove, and having an outlook through its one window upon the Massachusetts General Hospital. Our patients go cheerfully from this

waiting room to the extracting room, and seem to feel a relief. The use of these rooms is given us rent free by the Medical Faculty, and inconvenient as they are, the gift is a great boon. We need a good building, and have been waiting these twenty years for somebody to give us one. We never shall be able to build one for ourselves, for our only resources are the fees received from the students; and if the amount of these exceeds in any year the running expenses, the surplus goes towards paying off our debt to the University treasury, a debt which exceeds by several thousand dollars all our assets.

Secondly, we need funds for salaries, in order that the school may have a reasonably permanent corps of instructors in operative and mechanical dentistry, and may not lose year after year its trained teachers just when experience has made them doubly valuable. Professors and instructors should be paid. The distinction which accompanies an appointment on the teaching staff has a value for young men; but, in time, the pressure of private business, the increasing value of hours of daylight, and the irksomeness of unremunerated responsibilities cause the most experienced instructors to retire one after another, and to leave their places to comparatively untrained men. It is only in quite recent years that salaries have been paid to any teachers, except the demonstrators who gave to the school the whole of their working time. Even now the highest salary paid to a professor is five hundred dollars a year, while a lecturer is paid only one hundred dollars, and a clinical instructor only fifty dollars a year. As soon as an instructor's time becomes decidedly valuable for private practice, a struggle begins between his love of teaching and his interest in the school on the one hand, and his sense of obligation to make the most profitable use of his time on the other. The result of this struggle generally is that after a few years the school loses an experienced instructor. The remedy for this evil is, of course, larger salaries.

Thirdly, the infirmary needs a fund for its support. It is a charity which relieves much excruciating pain, and prevents more. The community does not expect physicians and surgeons to maintain at their own expense hospitals for the sick and wounded. On the contrary, it gives great endowments and levies heavy taxes to support such hospitals. It should also support a dental hospital.

The Dental School offers a new field for beneficence. In twenty years it has received from persons not connected with the school just two gifts of money, one of one hundred dollars, and one of fifty dollars. Its own alumni, most of whom are hard-working young men,

have contributed a fund of two thousand dollars, which, though small in amount, represents a great wealth of gratitude and affection. The school may fairly ask of the community which it serves, not only interest and sympathy, but also substantial support.

PRESIDENT ELIOT. — This brings to a close, ladies and gentlemen, our simple commemoration of the simpler ceremony of twenty years ago. It should close, I think, with a word of grateful remembrance of those, both dead and living, who have honorably, faithfully, and generously served this institution.

BANQUET AT THE VENDOME.

REMARKS OF ROGER WOLCOTT, LL. B.,

MEMBER OF BOARD OF OVERSEERS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Gentlemen, — I have been informed by your committee that it was deemed desirable that a member of the Board of Overseers should preside at this dinner. That may serve to explain my presence in this chair, which otherwise I am well aware might seem absolutely inexplicable to many of you.

The history of dental surgery dates back to an early period. So far as I am informed, it was first practised by the great barons and feudal lords of mediæval Europe upon the richest Jews whom they could lay hands upon. [*Laughter.*] These recalcitrant Hebrews were given the choice of either surrendering their shekels or having their molars drawn one by one. Tradition says that rather than submit their persons to these amateur dentists, they generally, although not averse to hoarding lucre, decided to give up their ducats. They were so far wiser and more fortunate than we whose harder fate it is to submit, first, to having our teeth drawn, and then surrendering our cash afterwards. [*Laughter.*] It has been thought by some that the great practical utility of the large and elastic dam that now fills our mouths in the dentist's chair, was first experienced by those unhappy heathen. [*Laughter.*] With the exception of brief periods at the beginning and at the close of our lives, in our first and second childhood, as I may say, we seem to be all our lives in the hands of your profession. To this destiny — albeit it does not appear to most of us the best conceivable rule — we have to submit with as good a grace as we can, inasmuch as the fate of the conspicuous few who have tried to evade it either by cutting their teeth or getting rid of them at an earlier period than they ought, the example, I say, of these

men, or the fate that has followed them is not such as to encourage others to revolt. History tells us that Richard III. was ushered into life — like Minerva, full armed from the head of Jove — with a full set of teeth ready to fight the battle of life ; but history also informs us that his subsequent career was not such as could be described as blessed of the gods and men. It came, as we know, to an untimely end on Bosworth field. It was at the end rather than at the beginning of life that the tooth question troubled another ruler of Europe. After the great battle which ended the Franco-Prussian war, and which brought about the surrender of Napoleon III., the question used to be asked, "Why cannot Napoleon ever hope again to devour Alsace and Lorraine?" and the natural answer was, "*Parce qu'il a perdu Sedan (ses dents).*" Thus did the stars in their courses seem to punish any attempt to revolt against inexorable law.

Your profession, gentlemen, occupies an honorable place among those agencies which strive to ameliorate the sufferings of mankind. Of what the Harvard Dental School has accomplished and tried to accomplish, of the faithful and unremunerated services of its instructors, of the high professional spirit which animates both its teachers and its students, of the benefits it confers upon the community, and of the more extended usefulness to which lack of means is the principal obstacle, you have heard somewhat this afternoon, and I suppose that the story will in part be repeated to-night.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a great educational centre. In proportion to the number of its own inhabitants, I suppose that the number of those born outside its limits who come hither to take advantage of its scientific, its literary, its other educational and artistic facilities is greater than in any other State in the Union. In the early days of the Colony the standard of education was placed high, and since then Massachusetts has not followed second to any other State in maintaining the high standard which it demands of others and which itself affords. Two years ago the State in its wisdom required by law that all persons desiring to practise dentistry

should give evidence of their special education and fitness by a certificate from a board of registration. The time will surely come when the State will see that it is not less important that surgeons and physicians also shall not be allowed to practise in the community unless they can show that education and fitness have prepared them for the work. [*Applause.*] Gentlemen, I call upon Gov. Ames to speak for the Commonwealth. [*Applause.*]

REMARKS OF HIS EXCELLENCY OLIVER AMES,
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. President and Gentlemen. — It gives me great pleasure to be here to-night to meet you when off duty. [*Laughter.*] You are certainly a good-looking body of men and ought to inspire confidence in anybody, but when you are by yourselves and we visit you, we always do it with trepidation. [*Laughter.*] I suppose no body of men inspire so much dread as the dentists, and there is good reason why it should be so; some of us remember the old fellows. [*Laughter.*] I can remember the first tooth I ever had drawn. It was pulled by an old doctor whose clothes were saturated with castor oil, rhubarb, and calomel, and out of the same pocket he took his forceps and went for me; and I can remember how it felt. [*Laughter.*] But I find that all the dentists are not like the old doctor, and right here I wish to say, a few years ago I went to England, and on my way across the water I had the misfortune to break a tooth, and the first thing I did when I went to London was to search out a dentist. I wanted to find the best dentist in London. I went there, and he looked in my mouth. "Why, this is elegant work you have got. This is American work, I think; we will fill your tooth to-day with cement, but if you will come to-morrow we will have a man here who can fill your tooth with gold." [*Laughter.*] I found that difference. They had a great admiration for American dentists there. I had my tooth filled with cement, and I waited till I got home before I had it filled with gold. Your President has said all the good things I wanted to say about the dentists. I have prepared a few words which I propose to read to you, and I think it is better I should take my notes now and go at it. The other day I went to the White Dental Manufacturing Company, or where they keep the instruments, I don't know what you call them, and I was perfectly astonished to see what a multitude of instruments

were made for the use of dentists. I thought then that it required a liberal education to understand what they were for, and much more to use them. I have no doubt that you all use these instruments in the most perfect manner. I have a feeling, too, that our American dentists are better than the foreign dentists, because we are naturally a nation of mechanics. Prof. Chandler says the dentists on the other side have more book knowledge, but here they are better workmen, and that is what we want when we go to dentists; we want good workmen. It gave me great pleasure, two years ago, I think it was, to affix my name to the law creating the board of registration of dentistry. [*Applause.*] I had a great many people come to me when the bill was before me, and ask me to veto it, but I was so well satisfied it was a good law and one that was needed that I signed it with a great deal of pleasure, and I can assure you if any bill of that kind comes to me that I think is going to be for the benefit of the community, you will find that I will affix my signature to it. [*Applause.*] Gentlemen, when I came in here to-night I saw at the lower end of this room a large body of young men, and I inquired, said I, "Those men have got in here pretty early; how did they get in here so early as that?" And I was informed that they were the Glee Club of Harvard University. Now I know that you had a great deal rather hear those young men than to hear me talk. In order to keep your good-will, I will give them a chance.

MR. WOLCOTT. — We shall be very glad to give them (the Glee Club) a chance, very soon, Governor. I am sure we are all looking forward to that. Before, however, we ask them for a song, which they have so kindly come to give us, I am going to read a letter which has been handed to me, from one who is prevented from being here, but who would be the autocrat of any breakfast-table whether the guests were professional or literary men. [*Applause.*] I am going to read a letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

COPY OF LETTER FROM DR. OLIVER WENDELL
HOLMES, LL. D.

BOSTON, 296 BEACON STREET, Dec. 3, 1888.

My dear Sir, — I am sorry to say that I shall not be able to attend the meeting of the Harvard Dental Association or take an active part in its proceedings.

I have a real interest in the welfare of a profession to which so many of us ought to feel grateful with every word we speak and every morsel we swallow. Few persons have passed the age of threescore years and ten, retaining their own self-respect and a proper regard to appearances, whose mouths do not flash with incisors which never knew what it is to grow from a socket or to cut their way through a gum. By the thoughtful care and ingenious devices of the dentist, childhood is protected from the destructive processes which threaten and tend to undermine the structures essential to health and beauty; youth is rendered doubly charming, middle comely, and old age presentable. We cannot be too grateful to our dental friends who do so much for us all, and it is pleasant to see them gather together to use the organs in their own mouths in the important function to which the preceding hour has been devoted, and now to exhibit those same organs in the smiling amenities of social intercourse. I am always pleased to hear of the success of the graduates of the Dental School whom I had the pleasure of counting among the audience at my anatomical lectures. I will not refer to those established in our own city who have filled and are filling so well the places once occupied by Dr. Flagg, Dr. Joshua Tucker, Dr. Harwood, and their more immediate successors.

But I was glad to know that the son of my classmate, Dr. Horatio Cook Meriam, was prospering in a neighboring city famous of old for its witchery and in later years for its bewitching daughters, whose most precious attractions are safe, I am sure, in his hands.

In my visit to Cambridge, England, two years ago, I met Dr. George Cunningham, one of the most intelligent graduates of the class of 1876, thriving and happy in a charming old residence under the shadow, the light rather, of the great University.

Wishing you all equal success and happiness, I am, gentlemen,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

MR. WOLCOTT. — Harvard University is a prolific mother of fair and sturdy daughters. On this birthday of one of the younger of them, which nearly commemorates her coming of age, I had hoped to call upon the President of the University to bring the greeting of our Alma Mater. He is unexpectedly and sadly detained from being here by the severe sickness of a near relative. But Harvard College always has men that can be

called upon. To-night we have with us one not only in every respect well qualified to speak for the University, but who is also the senior member of the Board of Overseers, a body, as you may know, which has a great interest in, and a certain shadowy authority over, every branch of the University. His name is held in respect and admiration by the entire community, and is always mentioned and thought of with warm love by every graduate of Harvard. I will ask Dr. Peabody to reply. [*Great applause.*] Those, gentlemen, are only the Glee Club who are getting together. It is not the entire company breaking up.

REMARKS OF REV. A. P. PEABODY, D. D.,

MEMBER OF BOARD OF OVERSEERS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, — I wish that the authority of the Board of Overseers in this matter were more than shadowy. I am very sure that with their whole hearts they would render theirs a relation of the most substantial service. Certainly there is hardly a member of the board that has not been richly indebted to your profession; and a person of my age, especially with the experience of so many years, and with experience embracing, to a very considerable degree, the entire history of dentistry in this country, can bear full and adequate testimony to the worth of the profession as it now is, and to the rapid growth which it has had under university auspices. Only let us hope that those auspices will be more ample and more generous, as I am sure every member of our board will be glad that it should be.

But let me say one word, gentlemen, in reference to specialties. I rejoice very much that the entire business of healing is breaking up, as it is, into specialties. Certainly there is no such thing as perfection in any one department without concentrated devotion to it. But specialists owe to themselves and to their peculiar departments a very high standard of general culture. [*Applause.*] No man is fit to be a specialist who does not bring to his peculiar branch of his profession a thoroughly liberal education. I do not mean a formal college education, although that is always desirable where it is to be had, but by a liberal education I mean culture in general literature, in the elements of science, where possible, in classical literature, and certainly in all branches of sciences that have a relation, however seemingly remote, to the special department in hand. [*Applause.*]

Your work is not only to keep your profession where it is, but to advance it to a higher and ever higher degree of perfection. In every department progress is made not by the mere narrow specialist; all that he can do is to move in the track on which he has started. A narrow man, however skilful he may become in a certain line of work, if he knows very little beyond that line, never advances in his own department; simply does journeyman's work, and is a mere journeyman all his life long. [*Applause.*] A man, to advance his own department, must necessarily be intimately conversant with all that is nearly associated with it. In your department, gentlemen, you need conversance with everything appertaining to the human system, its anatomy, its physiology, the disease to which it is liable; for there is no portion of the human frame, and no experience through which the human frame can pass, with which your profession is not more or less intimately connected. Then, undoubtedly, improvements are to be made in connection with the chemical and mechanical apparatus that you employ; improvements that may be made from an intimate knowledge of chemistry, of physics, of natural science. You want also to raise your profession in the public estimation. You want it to stand where you know it ought to stand. [*Applause.*] And you can make it stand there, if you present yourselves as men of high and generous culture, as in every respect alongside of the foremost members of the community as cultivated and influential citizens. You can constantly advance the position in which you can collectively stand by your individual efforts for your own improvement, advancement, and elevation as learned and scientific men, and, above all, as men of high moral and religious principle and practice. I ought to yield place to many, I trust, who are going to let themselves be heard this evening; but I deem it a very great pleasure to express my interest in this department of the University, and to assure you that so far as I, as a member of the Board of Overseers, can serve you, I shall rejoice in any service that we can render you. [*Great applause.*]

MR. WOLCOTT. — Gentlemen, a veteran in faithful and distinguished service, Dr. Henry W. Williams, has long been familiar with the work in the Dental School and in the Medical School. It will, of course, naturally occur to most of you that I am going to ask him to speak upon eye-teeth. It is not so. I shall ask him to give some account of the progress made in the Dental and Medical Schools during the past twenty years.

REMARKS OF H. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I think I might much more properly be called upon to ask you to mind your eyes than to attempt to say anything about eye-teeth; but as a young representative of the profession, as far as university affairs are concerned (I being the first professor in a department which was established later than the Dental School of Harvard College), I may very properly say that I congratulate you alumni on the twentieth anniversary of your successful achievement of the honors and the sanction of the University. That certainly is a step which may lead to other things of promise. It is considered an honor by all of us who are connected with the University to have its sanction, as it is also for its advantage to have additions made to it which are so promising as those which have been made by the foundation and establishment of the Dental School. I think, Mr. Chairman, that every advance in whatever department of knowledge, which may add so largely to our skill and to our capacity for usefulness, affords a source of great satisfaction, and I therefore feel that the advance which has been made by the whole medical profession within a short time in its special and general knowledge, not only as general practitioners, but in all specialties which have been established, is one which we can contemplate with great pleasure as affording a promise for the future which will be developed in various ways in the various departments. I may be allowed, perhaps, to cite an example, and a most encouraging example, of the progress that has been made within a few years in the particular department with which I am more familiar than I am with yours, which affords an indication of what may be done for the improvement, not only of special, but of general professional knowledge.

Less than forty years ago the acquaintance of even special practitioners with the interior diseases of the eye was so small that, looking back upon it in the light of what has since been accomplished, it seems almost total ignorance. But the results of scientific research endowed not only the members of the profession specially and immediately interested, but the profession at large, with one of the most important aids. In 1851 Helmholtz invented the ophthalmoscope, a little instrument by which we are enabled to illuminate the darkest

and deepest portions of the eye, and to see what had heretofore been hidden. This instrument allows us to see the minutest detail of all morbid changes which are taking place in the eye itself, and throws light on a variety of diseases of which we had no proper conception previously. Moreover, it enables us to observe and follow the course of various important diseases in other portions of the body. We read in the eye diseases of the brain and kidneys,—brain tumor, brain inflammation, Bright's disease of the kidneys, and a variety of other diseases of the whole system, which are now discovered, oftentimes by means of this mode of inspection of the eye, before they are revealed by any other symptoms that are manifest to the general practitioner. The recent knowledge of brain surgery has been very largely developed by making diagnoses of tumors in the brain possible through looking into the eye with this little instrument. I know you will excuse me for referring to this general example of what may be done by apparently insignificant means, and you will look forward hopefully, as I do, in the chance that other things of similar apparent insignificance may be developed in your hands with important results. Comparing dentistry as it is now with the dentistry of the past, we see the benefit of the enlarged course of study which is pursued at Harvard College, and I believe, and I think we can all feel sure, that the gentlemen who form the body of the alumni of the Dental School are to manifest still more the benefit of this enlarged course of study in the additions to their knowledge, and in the increased skill which that knowledge will assure. [*Applause.*]

MR. WOLCOTT. — The Dean of the Dental School must know better than any one else the difficulties of carrying on the institution over which he presides, and the hopes that those who are intrusted with the management of it entertain for its future increased usefulness. I shall ask Dean Chandler to speak to us next.

REMARKS OF THOMAS H. CHANDLER, A. M., D. M. D.,
DEAN OF HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

Gentlemen, — I wish I were in a better condition to speak to you. This is our twentieth anniversary, and, thinking the matter over, it has occurred to me to ask what are we rejoicing for just now. Is it because we have been working twenty years against all these difficulties, and have surmounted them in a measure, or is it because we

have done so much in the face of so many difficulties? Looking at it either way I think we should have reason to rejoice. Looking around among those who are assembled here, I see a good many faces that we have not seen at our alumni meetings of late for the last four or five years. Now, a good and devoted body of alumni is the strength of any dental or other school, and it is a little surprising to me that men who are so interested in their work, the minute they get out to work for themselves seem to forget the school and what it has done for them, and let others keep on the old strain, working for the elevation of the profession they have received the benefit of. I am glad to see so many new faces here to-night, and I am sorry also to miss so many of our older members. Amongst the alumni of the school I miss a great many of the men who ought certainly to be with us, and whose absence from not only this alumni meeting, but from former meetings of the alumni, shows a lack of interest not only in the school but in the profession. It looks as though they were so busy making their miserable dollars that they cannot think of anything else. I hope that these gentlemen who are here now, but who have not been with us of late, will remember and come again, and not keep making us miss them at our alumni meetings. It has been comparatively a very few of the whole body of the alumni who have taken hold and done the hard work, bearing the burden and heat of the day; and it seems to me that we should be relieved not only by the help but by the sympathy of our fellow-alumni. I hope that this anniversary meeting will be the means, not only of keeping up the spirit of those who have had so much of it before, but will wake up a new spirit in those who have heretofore shown it, but somehow seem to have lost it. We certainly have worked hard. Our school this year is a larger school than it ever has been before, and I think the number of graduates, if all who present themselves pass, this year will be larger than we ever have had. But our means are so limited, and our rooms are so crowded already, that if our new dental law, which I think has shown its effect in giving us this large body of undergraduates, if this new dental law has its effect in the same degree another year, I don't know what we shall do with them. Ten more boys, ten more students, would crowd us almost beyond bearing. Our laboratory is already so crowded that there is hardly room for what we have. The operating room is crowded, but not to the same extent; and if it goes on in the same ratio, we shall certainly have to go outside to get help.

We do not wish to appear before the community as beggars, for

certainly we have not been so. Our one attempt at begging in 1877 was enough to satisfy us. [*Applause.*] We sent out a paper then and gave it around amongst the different members of the Faculty and the instructors to distribute, asking for \$30,000. That was in 1877. I took Commonwealth Avenue, as I happened to be living in Commonwealth Avenue at the time. I began at the head of the street and went down the street house by house on my side, and almost the first question that was asked by nearly every man was in effect, "How much education does it take to teach a man to pull a tooth?" That disgusted me. I got mad and gave it up, and the other members of the school who were engaged in the same process gave it up too, some for one reason, some for another; perhaps for the same reason. From that request for \$30,000 we got just one gift of \$100, given us by Arthur T. Lyman. We have not had another cent given us from outsiders until last commencement, when a gift of \$50 was announced by the President. That made \$150 given us in about thirteen years. We shall not get rich at that rate. [*Laughter.*] The working body of our alumni, the men who have borne the burden and heat of the day, have not only given their time and their efforts, taken them away from their families, worked themselves sick, some of them,—one of them is away now on account of his health, obliged to resign last year,—they are the men who have given most of the other \$2,000 that has been announced to-day. They have given not only their time and their labor, but their money to the school. Now that is not a fair thing. The men who do not do the work, who are not willing to put their hands to the wheel, they should be willing to put their hands in their pockets, and their own self-respect should teach them to do so. If they do not care enough for the school, why, let them say so; that is easy enough to do; we won't ask them again. But as long as they continue to pretend respect for the school and the good it has done them, they ought to be willing to help us along a little. I don't speak this in any complaining spirit, but simply that I may wake up some of the sleepy-heads. There are a good many of them. They are men who neglect simply from thoughtlessness, not because they are selfish or ungenerous, or because they are so much engrossed in their own affairs that they cannot think of anything else, but simply from thoughtlessness. If they would just think what they have got out of the school and what their fellow-alumni are trying to do in the school for the good, not only of their children, but for the children of all the rest of the community, they would be willing to take hold and help us a little. [*Applause.*]

MR. WOLCOTT. — Gentlemen, it is a common experience that in the management of most institutions or the carrying out of most enterprises the treasurer is an important officer. Harvard University is fortunate in having the services, largely unremunerated, as are the services of most of those who serve her, of a gentleman whose only adequate reward must be in his own consciousness of work very faithfully and very ably done, and in the appreciation of his work by the alumni, especially those of them who are in a position to know it well. I shall ask Mr. Edward W. Hooper, the treasurer of the University, to speak to you now.

REMARKS OF EDWARD W. HOOPER, LL. B.,
TREASURER OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

Gentlemen, — The president of the dinner shows a vast amount of humor in calling upon the treasurer of the college to speak after the Dean. The statute says the treasurer is to care for the property. The Dean says the school has n't any property. [*Laughter.*] If I am, therefore, put in a position to speak about the property which the Dean says we have not got, then the act of the overseer who presides at this dinner should be called, in the words of the Harvard *Lampoon*, an oversight. You see I have nothing to say whatever on the subject of the finances except that for twenty years this school has kept its head above water without any property at all, by a process which, in the picturesque language of Scripture, may be called hanging on to the University by "the skin of its teeth." [*Laughter.*] I can say nothing about it except that the skin seems to be growing tougher and stronger every year. [*Laughter.*] But as I don't know anything about the property of the Harvard Dental School, I don't know that I can say anything more except to give a few rambling reminiscences from my long experience. My dental experience is twice as long as that of the Harvard Dental School, and I have had a pretty large experience. I began life by being bribed at an early age to go to a very excellent dentist near the corner of Summer and Washington Streets to have a tooth taken out. My father gave me a Greek drachma of Alexander the Great. He thought probably that a coin of Alexander would suggest fortitude. I went and rang the dentist's bell, but for some reason the dentist and I did not agree. He wanted to pull the tooth right off, and I thought I ought to have, as the law-

yers say, "a reasonable time" to consider it. The consequence was that I came home with my tooth in my head and my coin in my pocket, and my father pulled the tooth out himself. But my father, being a very sensible man, did not try that gentleman any more. He next picked out a gentleman for my professional adviser who was a man of learning of the highest character, and sent me to him, and I was under his hands for a number of years. I hoped he would be here to-night, but on making inquiries I am told that he ceased so long ago to be an active member of the profession that hardly any one, even of the oldest members, seems to know anything about him. He had an antechamber in which I spent a great many hours. I remember on the wall an early English mezzotint print of Mrs. Siddons, as the Tragic Muse, which I enjoyed highly while waiting for the tragedy in the next room to begin. [*Laughter.*] In fact I was so much taken with this print that the first time I went to London I purchased one just like it. When I got into the inside place I was made as comfortable as possible. It was not in those days very comfortable. I had my mouth stuffed full of napkins. I could not breathe, and after the work had gone on for a little while the gentleman in charge of me used to go through a mysterious door in the back room and stay for a good while, leaving me with my mouth stuffed full of napkins. [*Laughter.*] I did not know what was going on. I never saw the other side of that door, and it was only many years afterwards, when I came across what is probably the best English translation of Dante, that I found that this gentleman, who was a great scholar, by some equitable system was dividing his time between Dante and myself. The stanzas were undoubtedly written between the times of his work on me, when my mouth was stuffed with his napkins.

After that I had a varied experience. One old gentleman was noted for saying kindly that there was nothing to be done. Then I was informed somewhat later that dentistry had entirely changed; that it was now a question of the higher education, and that Harvard College was going to take charge of all the teeth of the community. I immediately fell into line, and went to the then Dean of the Dental School and put myself in his hands. He went at me with hammer and tongs. There were new machines of various kinds for producing action. He produced some work which was beautiful to look at, and I thought it was going to last as long as the pyramids if necessary. It is all gone now. It is gone because the improvements of the Harvard Dental School introduced some new substance, I believe they call it sponge gold, which was something

very different, and so I had to undergo all the changes. I had successive professors in the Dental School take me through those various improvements, and now I am in a delightful relation with a gentleman who was formerly an officer in the Dental School. He keeps me entirely comfortable, and he keeps my children so happy that I have nothing to do but to provide ice cream and sponge cake after one of these dental visits and they think they have had a good time. [*Laughter.*] It was not my experience at all. But I must say that I have got in my front teeth some gold which was put in by the gentleman who now stands in the front rank amongst the poets of America. It has been there nearly forty years. In spite of the fact that it has undergone the scrutiny of some of the gentlemen of the Harvard Dental School, it still remains. I don't know that I can say anything more for it than that three of the officers of the Harvard Dental School have found no fault. I think, therefore, the best way to choose a dentist is to find the best poet in the community, and if he happens also to be a dentist, to put yourself in his hands.

MR. WOLCOTT. — There is one gentleman here who may be said to occupy the position of a liberal landlord; nor is he an absentee landlord, either. Reference has already been made to the fact that the Dental School occupies, free of rent, the old Medical Building, and certainly in the deficit that the treasurer of the University has announced so felicitously there are no arrears of rent to be counted. I shall ask the Dean of the Medical School, Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, to say a few words.

REMARKS OF PROF. H. P. BOWDITCH, M. D.,

DEAN OF HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

As executive officer of the Medical School it gives me very great pleasure to express the satisfaction which the Faculty, I know, feel in being able to contribute anything to the success of the Dental School. The occupation of our former building in North Grove Street by the Dental School, to which the president has just alluded, is an arrangement which gives the Faculty of the Medical School unmixed satisfaction. When we consider the liberality with which the community treated us in the Medical School, raising a large fund to endow us with our present ample facilities for instruction, when we consider how generously our own appeals have been met, it would be selfish in the extreme for us to refuse to allow the Dental School to

occupy the building we have vacated, and I do not think the Faculty of the Medical School desire the Dental School to feel oppressed by a deep debt of gratitude, for the occupation of the North Grove Street building is something the Faculty are very glad indeed to have the opportunity of permitting. I should like also to express the feeling which I have in common with all the instructors in the Medical School, — the feeling of satisfaction it gives us to have the dental students amongst our hearers. Personally, in my own department it has given me great pleasure to meet students so intelligent as many that have graduated from the Dental School from time to time. Frequently questions have been put by the dental students which have led to interesting investigations. It was only a few weeks since that a student asked me where the centre of motion of the lower jaw is located. I told him I did not believe there was any fixed centre, but that if he wanted to go to work to find how the jaw moves, I should be glad to have him do so; and the result was we have found out a great many things about how a man opens his mouth, and I think the information will be useful. The movements of the jaw to those who study them carefully are full of interest and surprise. We think the association between the Dental and the Medical Schools is one of the best.

Of course, in what I have to say to-night I must speak from the point of view of the medical profession. I should like, then, if you will allow me, to speak of one other subject. I will say a word, which will, perhaps, be a word of caution in regard to a danger which all members of the liberal professions are liable to; I mean the danger of forgetting the obligations which are imposed upon us all in consequence of our membership in a liberal profession. Dentistry, of course, is to be regarded as a liberal profession. The fact that Harvard College gives the degree of D. M. D. settles that matter forever. One of the distinguishing features of a liberal profession is that a member works for whatever promotes the general good. Any advance that he may be able to make individually is at once made to benefit the whole body. That is what especially distinguishes a member of a liberal profession from a tradesman. Now, of course, the alumni of the Harvard Dental School appreciate the duties and obligations which their position imposes upon them, as well as the members of other professions, and it would no more occur to a graduate of the Harvard Dental School to patent his operations than it would to the emeritus professor of surgery to patent his method of removing a vesical calculus. At the same time with the constant use that the

dentist has to make of new and improved tools there is danger that the members of the profession may become, in spite of themselves, interested in methods or instruments which are patented, and which cannot be used except by the consent of, or paying a royalty to, the proprietors. Now, there, of course, is the difficulty. What is the duty of the members of the profession? It is not an easy question to settle. I can perfectly understand it must be a difficult question as to what are the duties of the members of a liberal profession as to patent medicines, patent materials, and so forth. It is, of course, the duty of a member of the dental profession to give his patient the benefit of the best methods of treatment that he knows anything about; and although some one else has a proprietary right in a material or a method, if their use is distinctly indicated in any particular case it is clearly the duty of the practitioner to give the patient the benefit of them; just in the same way that a surgeon would have to use an improved drill if it was the best thing for his particular operation on a patient, no matter if it was patented, or in the same way that a professor of physiology would use a telephone if it was the best instrument for the investigation of the delicate electrical currents with which he has to deal. And so the question is, I think you will agree, and must be, a difficult one to settle where the line is to be drawn as to the use of patented methods. This, I think, must be perfectly clear, that the use of patent methods and patent instruments should be so far restricted as not to allow one who uses them ever to become personally interested in their use. That, I think, seems to be perfectly safe ground to take. I do not propose to enter into further details, because I have not sufficient information on the subject. I only recognize, as every member of a liberal profession must, the danger which exists there; and if the danger is fully recognized, there is no question that the dental profession is fully able to deal with it, and by placing proper safeguards around the use of such apparatus and such materials, to prevent any question ever arising whether a member has forgotten he has professional obligation in the temptation to accumulate wealth. I do not propose to suggest any methods of removing the difficulty, for others who appreciate it quite as fully as myself are much better able to do that. I only wish to point to the subject as one which is worthy of the attention of the dentists. The alumni of the Harvard Dental School are fully qualified to be trusted to deal with such questions, as well as all others appertaining to their department of the University. In conclusion, I only wish to congratulate the alumni on the successful completion of their *Alma Mater's* twentieth year.

MR. WOLCOTT.—I shall now ask Dr. Fillebrown to say a few words on the advancement in dental education.

REMARKS OF THOMAS FILLEBROWN, M. D., D. M. D.,

PROFESSOR IN THE HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL.

Mr. President, — Before saying a word upon that, I wish to notice the silvery lining which there is upon the alumni cloud. Everything has its silver lining; and although there may be discouragement, there is also encouragement. And I wish to say in regard to this affair, the celebration that has taken place to-day, it was conceived among the members of the alumni, who are the committee that have carried this forward. It was their plan and it is their execution, and the Faculty of the Dental School feel under the deepest obligation to those who have been so active and have carried this on to such a degree of perfection and to such success. I hope they will long live to repeat it a good many times each twenty years over.

No institution can have every school equally active and equally interested. There must be a percentage that will, if you please to call it, lag or will be less interested; but I believe with the alumni of Harvard Dental School there are a larger percentage that are actively interested, as is evinced by the past year when they have given to the school the amount of forty-five or fifty dollars for immediate use, which is the income, you see, on several hundred dollars, and that is to be continued, they promise us, from year to year. Gentlemen, there is lots of hope. [*Laughter.*] But I am asked to speak of the advancement in dental education. The few minutes the circumstances of the occasion allow me are insufficient to even enumerate the honorable achievements of dental education of the past century, to attempt to describe the wonderful realizations of the present, or to paint the glorious anticipations of the future.

Dentistry, like all of the professions, has risen from ignoble beginnings. Medicine was ages becoming freed from the control of a poorly educated and superstitious clergy, and surgery, the noblest of all the specialties of medicine, was long relegated to the barbers, — a consequence of the mawkish sanctity, born of superstition and nurtured by fear, which hedged about the human body and prevented the study of its anatomy and physiology. Even in recent times the important branch of ophthalmic surgery was spoken of as being only to “some extent rescued from the hands of ignorant pretenders.”

Scarcely more than one hundred years ago American dentistry had its birth; and of the names of the practitioners of the first decade

in this country's independence only a half-dozen are remembered. To-day American dentistry leads the world, and in this country fifteen thousand operators keep alive the profession and struggle to live by it. Within the memory of those who have scarcely entered the "youth of old age," the first effort for organized instruction was made by Dr. Chapin A. Harris, resulting in the establishment of the first dental college in Baltimore, in 1839, with but four instructors. To-day there are thirty-five colleges, with not less than three hundred and fifty instructors, and graduating annually nearly one thousand students. National, State, and local dental societies aid in post-graduate study and general enlightenment of the profession. A national association of dental Faculties, which includes twenty-three of the colleges in this country, seeks to establish everywhere the highest standard.

One generation ago the degree in dentistry could be obtained by easy examinations after a short course of but little study, and honorary degrees were scattered with the freedom of the seed-sower; to-day the former can be had only after at least two years of diligent application, and the latter are not bestowed for love, money, or other considerations. To-day dentistry is accorded a position as one of the important specialties of medicine, and assigned an honorable position as an independent section in the World's Medical Congress and the American Medical Association; and the educated dentist is honored with membership in reputable medical societies, and his knowledge, judgment, and advice respected in practice. He is no longer amenable to the doubtful soubriquet of "tooth-puller," but has taken his place as one of the conservators of the people's health and welfare.

Fifty years ago the demand for dental operators was far beyond the supply of educated men to perform them, and consequently skilled artisans were called to supply the want, and without reference to their ability to murder the king's English, which was often great, or other accomplishments. To-day the demand is for culture and refinement as well as skill, and men of high order of intellect, ability, and liberal education are entering the ranks of what is fast coming to be universally considered an educated profession. In twenty-seven States of the Union public sentiment has come to the aid of dental education by enacting laws requiring registration and examination of dentists, and east of the Mississippi River only one State has failed to join the advance and enact such a law.

The anticipations of the future are that in the next generation the lay members of the profession shall be as well educated as in other

branches of medicine. To this end dental schools are hoping to engthen their course to three years of study, with longer terms and horter vacations. To this end we anticipate soon having the Harvard Dental School placed upon a sound financial basis, with an income sufficient to induce men of ability to spend their time in scientific investigations and make the fruits available for the benefits of its students, and to enable it to maintain unchallenged its claim to the best in the world.

A desire to advance dental education was the motive which caused the establishment of the Harvard Dental School, and this has continued its chief support. Honors alone would not compensate; money there never has been. In its darkest days it has never lowered its colors for money or members. Twice has the standard been raised, and twice has the school suffered a loss of students in consequence. It is hoped and intended soon again to raise the standard of entrance examinations to the highest obtained in any of the professional schools of the University.

The Faculty aspire to being able to offer students the most accurate, exhaustive, and best instruction in every branch bearing upon the subject of dentistry, and to keep the name of Harvard in the future, as it has in the past and is to-day, the synonym of all that is best in education, and the degree of D. M. D. representative of the highest standard attainable. The Harvard Dental School was the first established by a university. It is the first to have donated to it the use of such commodious accommodations as the Harvard Medical School provides for it. It aspires to be the first dental school that is remembered by its friends with a substantial endowment, to enable it to do its best work and accomplish good.

MR. WOLCOTT. — To a layman who has any intimate acquaintance with hospitals, infirmaries, homes for aged or other sufferers, it is often a matter of great surprise that those institutions, year in and year out, in winter and in summer, can always command the gratuitous services of eminent physicians. One is inclined to ask what inducements are held out to men already well established in their profession, to whom every hour voluntarily given away means a reduction of their own income. What inducements are held out to such men? What rewards do they seek? I will ask Dr. L. D. Shepard to answer the question.

REMARKS OF L. D. SHEPARD, A. M., D. M. D.

I suppose it is true that unremitting application to one's business pays best in the long run. The man who is always to be found in his office by his anxious and perhaps suffering clients, who devotes himself entirely to them and gives little thought to his professional brethren or outside interests, is bound, other things being equal, to find, as decade follows decade, his business increasing and a fuller bank account. I know many such men, and have heard them say in answer to invitations to assist in movements for professional progress that they have not the time and that it does not pay.

The feeling of pleasure on seeing one's name in the newspaper must be instinctive, as it seems to be almost universal; and the class of men to which I have referred are fond of impugning the motives of those most active in professional societies by saying that they do it to get themselves advertised and so become better known to the public and attract a larger clientele. I do not believe that such motives are common, but I do believe that, so far as it affects dental practice, such advertising is not of advantage. A few may be influenced by it, but the growth of one's practice comes almost entirely from the kindly words spoken in one's favor, to his friend, by the patient whom one has faithfully served.

There are men doubtless who give their time and labors in societies and colleges in the hope or expectation of the reward of acknowledgment and gratitude from those whom they have attempted to help. I pity such a man, for he will find in the end that he has leaned upon a broken reed, that gratitude for gratuitous benefits is not a quality of humanity, and he may count himself fortunate if his motives had been mainly of this kind, if the non-realization of his hopes does not leave him soured, disappointed, and misanthropic.

As a result of an extended and varied observation and experience for a quarter of a century in societies and colleges, I do believe that a very large majority of those who have done the most and best work have been actuated by the highest of motives. Thoughts of self, of office, or reward have had place, doubtless, for all are human, but the mainspring of such activities has been an appreciation of and love for the profession. Such motives impel a man to give time, to travel far, to study by night that he may see a useful and honorable profession, answering its end more fully year by year, of alleviating suffering,

ministering to the comfort, and adding to the health and longevity of the race.

It is a fact, I cannot say that I regard it as altogether unfortunate, yet it is quite universal, that this beneficent labor is mainly benevolent and gratuitous. Is there a reward then, or has the strength been spent in vain? I can see three rewards, each of which is valuable.

The first the consciousness that one has had a part in the grand progress of evolution which has changed, and is destined to change still further, our calling from a handicraft to a profession, from an occupation mainly manual, requiring few instruments and little knowledge, easily picked up, to a learned profession in which "Chirurgia" becomes second to "Medicina" and "Scientia." This consciousness brings a pleasure which is not dependent upon the words or acts of others and cannot be alloyed or taken away.

There is another reward superior to this, in the growth of our moral and spiritual natures which comes from unselfish devotion to any good cause. In the earnest competition of life, for our daily support, we are apt to become dwarfed and famished in our moral natures, unless our sympathies and better feelings are aroused by some object in which the good of others is involved. This growth surely comes from such labors as I have spoken of, though we may be hardly aware of it.

The third reward comes in the stimulated intellect and the quicker and surer thinking which result from an attempt to impart to others our views and methods. In the daily routine of the office the patient receives unquestioned any statement we may make. His confidence in our operations implies his confidence in our theories.

In the society and the college a theory must be capable of demonstration. We meet our equals and superiors, we feel the necessity of giving reasons which will stand challenging. We have the mortification, not unfrequently of defeat, and hence acquire respect for the opinions of others. The result is greater intellectual strength and a broader view of the profession and increased ability to grasp and judge of all the affairs of life.

The temptation comes with increasing business and advancing age to remit these extra labors; but one who has been active for many years and has received these rewards feels like the retired war-horse when he hears the old bugle call.

It is my solemn recommendation to each alumnus of the Harvard Dental School that, for the good of the school and the profession and for his own best and highest interests, each should be an Elisha upon whom may fall the mantles of the departing Elijahs.

MR. WOLCOTT. — Gentlemen, Dr. Alexander McKenzie, of Cambridge, has already spoken most acceptably in Huntington Hall. I shall ask him to repeat the good service here.

REMARKS OF REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D.,
SECRETARY OF BOARD OF OVERSEERS, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

I have not the notes of my afternoon address here. I don't think I can repeat it. I wish I knew something on the other side to be said about this profession. I do not think you would bear any more being called distinguished men, the most useful and most valuable men. [*Laughter.*] Yet it is a little advantage that we get sometimes when we have men at our feet who commonly have us at their feet. Not long ago I had before me a company of life-insurance agents who kept silent for half an hour. [*Laughter.*] I have had great satisfaction sometimes in resisting a book agent. Yet book agents are not without their use. That reminds me of one who came to me the other day and told me a story which was so good that I forgave him the hours in which he had bored me before. He was a sailor man, and his hand was tattooed with the American eagle, or something of that sort, pricked into it, and that led me to inquire about the process of tattooing. He said it was painful. I believed him. He said also that there was once a man on board a ship who was going to be flogged, and they called him up and strapped him in the rigging, and the man came with the cat-o'-nine-tails, and the captain came to superintend the operation. The first thing he saw was the American flag tattooed into the man's flesh, and he said, "What is that on your back?" "That is the flag that never was struck, sir." The captain cried, "It sha'n't be struck on this ship; cut him down." I got that out of the book agent.

I am impressed with the harmlessness of this profession at the present moment. Is it real and lasting? During one of the riots in New York in the time of the war, an Irishman was wounded and taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Good Dr. Muhlenberg said to his mother, "What was your son doing?" "He has n't been doing nothing, sir; just standing there innocent and quiet-like, with a brickbat in his hand." [*Laughter.*] I am not sure that every man here has not a weapon near by, even though we do not see it. We are likely to find it at some time. There is one thing that I don't think has been mentioned to-night. I mean that boon to suffering humanity which we call ether. It was a dentist who gave it to the world. I

remember it all very well. I always look with discontent at the monument yonder. I wish some of you would go out some night and put "Morton" on it. I believe it is clear that he was the man who gave it to us. It was Dr. Morton, the poor dentist, who, against opposition and against almost everything, brought this blessing to the community. I do not mean that he discovered it. Others knew its properties for good. But he, taking it at his own risk and by his own pluck, actually brought it into use and made the world his debtor. Let others have praise for their knowledge, but let him be honored for his costly, priceless service.

There is another thing I think might be said, and that is in regard to the professional influence which has been alluded to. It is a wonderful thing for a man to belong to a profession. Take your profession, gentlemen. The man who graduates this year is just as really a dentist as one who has served for a generation. He may not have the same amount of practice or the same skill, but he is taken under the common name. He puts his sign out and begins practice, and he gets a great advantage from his professional name. A stranger coming to the town would ask where is the best dentist. He would not care for the man separate from his profession. This makes it incumbent upon you to maintain the honor of the profession. There is nobody can help you much. The honor of the dental profession is in the hands of dentists altogether. [*Applause.*] You stand in the community for just what you are worth; and if ever the dental profession falls into disgrace, as it never will, the fault is yours. I remember a story of Dr. Jackson and a distinguished Hebrew. The doctor said to his patient, who had been severely wounded, "Mr. Morris, there is nothing to be done but to take your leg off." "What, sir?" "I must amputate your leg." "I cannot have that done." "Well, nothing else will save your life." "Well, then, let me die. It will never do for one of the tribe of Judah to enter the kingdom of heaven mutilated." [*Laughter.*] There is no amount of money that will reward a man for allowing his professional name to be mutilated in his hands. Men get in the community about what they deserve. They may not get it suddenly; perhaps it is better not to get it quickly. The best things do not grow suddenly, but they grow. I believe this Dental School is better off to-day than if it had been richly endowed the day it was opened. As you need more you will get more. When those ten students come who cannot get into the laboratory, some other laboratory will open. You have the community on your side, and as needs are created there is a good Providence which takes care that the needs are supplied. It is ot

the credit of the school that it needs so much for a work so large. Continue steadily doing your duty. Do not have any fear. I remember when they used to tie a string to a boy's tooth, and tie the other end to a door knob, and then pull the door. We have got beyond that, and the end is not yet. The advance which has been made gives us hope for the years which are to come. Then, you come into your profession at the very best time. I wish I were twenty years younger. I graduated from college the same day Mr. Hooper did. There is nothing so good in life as to be young. There are pleasures in success, but there is nothing like the charm of beginning. Most of you have life before you, and you come just at the time when everything is starting. This is the birthday of almost everything. I read a funny story about a man in New York the other day. Reading down the list of deaths, he came to his own name. He was surprised and disappointed. [*Laughter.*] He looked at it a second time, and he found it was his own name. He could not make it out, and he thought possibly the editor might explain it; so he went to the editor and asked him if that referred to him. The editor looked up, and said that it did. "What does it mean? I am not dead." "That is your name?" "Yes." "It is a mistake; sorry, sorry we made the mistake; I am glad you are alive." "Yes, but what are you going to do about it?" "Nothing." "Shall you not correct it?" "No, sir; how are you going to correct such a thing as that?" "Well, what are you going to do about it?" "We can't do anything about it. The only thing we can do is to start you over again under the head of births." [*Laughter.*] Now I think it is worth starting over again under the head of births. I have been connected with the Board of Overseers of Harvard College longer than anybody else in it except President Eliot, and there is hardly a thing in Harvard University that has not been turned over, turned outside in and upside down in that time. We have discussed athletics, and government, and prayers, and everything else until it seems to me that the whole thing has been begun over again down to the very language we are to use. It has been decided to speak the English language. We are widening the circle of life at every point. Dr. Bowditch spoke of the ophthalmoscope. Think of the other inventions. Why, they can put a camera on the telescope in our observatory, and get a photograph of a star that they cannot see in the telescope. There is no predicting the end. These are grand days to live in. The years are before you, and the years are yours. That is your good fortune. The dental profession, the Dental School, and the dentists are entering the world under the head of births. [*Applause.*]

MR. WOLCOTT. — I have several more who have kindly consented to speak. The hour is getting late. We have had a good many speeches, and so I propose after the Glee Club has given us one or two more songs to declare this meeting adjourned. Before we do that, however, I shall put one motion, to which I think every one here will give a ready assent, and that is that we give a vote of thanks to the gentlemen of the Glee Club who have so kindly consented to come in this evening and have entertained us so very acceptably. Those in favor of the motion will please say *Ay*. [*Ay.*] Those opposed say *No*. [*No response.*] It seems to be a very unanimous vote.

RECORD OF WORK DONE AT THE HOSPITAL OF THE
HARVARD DENTAL SCHOOL, 1868-89.

Number of patients treated	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71,628
Adults	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54,861
Children	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16,767
								<hr/> 71,628
Number of operations : —								
Fillings	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33,040
Other operations	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83,540
								<hr/> 116,580

NOTE. The item "other operations" refers largely to extraction of teeth. This operation would be much less frequent if the school had money to furnish filling materials free or at a much less cost than it now can. This item also includes a large number of operations as follows : —

- Treatment of aching teeth.
- Treatment of abscesses about the teeth.
- Regulating the teeth.
- Treating fractures of the jaw by splints.*
- Treatment of neuralgia connected with the teeth.
- Cleansing of the teeth, and advice as to their care.
- Removal of destructive deposits about the teeth.
- Treatment of diseased tissues adjacent to the teeth.
- Treatment of cleft palate.
- Treatment of hemorrhage.

* The school does an important work in treating fractures of the jaw sent to it by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Boston Dispensary.

All the above operations are exceedingly important. The demand for them is increasing, and the school needs funds in order to meet the demands made upon it.

Records of work in Mechanical Dentistry were not to be found, but they include the following kinds of operations :—

Artificial dentures mounted on gold.

Artificial dentures mounted on platinum.

Artificial dentures mounted on silver.

Artificial dentures mounted on aluminium.

Artificial dentures mounted on rubber.

Artificial dentures mounted on celluloid.

Artificial dentures mounted on platinum and porcelain.

Artificial crowns set upon roots, dispensing with a plate.

Bridge work.

The record of a large number of cases of anæsthetics appears on the books of the Massachusetts General Hospital and not on those of the Dental School.

In estimating the work done by the school during the last twenty years the figures given above must be increased by many thousands to account for the unrecorded cases.

The school, according to its limited means, also conducts experiments to teach students the making of filling materials, instruments, and all the requirements for practice. This line of work should be increased, but funds are necessary.

The records were examined by the Anniversary Committee.

The following letters were received by the committee :—

TREASURER'S OFFICE, HARVARD COLLEGE,
No. 50 STATE STREET,
BOSTON, June 24, 1889.

DR. W. E. PAGE,

*Treasurer of the Twentieth Anniversary Committee of the
Harvard Dental Alumni Association :*

DEAR SIR,— It gives me pleasure to say to you that on March 29 last, a gentleman, who does not wish his name to be known, paid to me as treasurer of the college, \$5,000, to be added to the Dental School Endowment.

Yours truly,

E. W. HOOPER,

Treasurer Harvard College.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in Boston, Sept. 24, 1889, the treasurer reported an additional gift of \$1,000 for the Dental School Endowment from the anonymous friend who gave \$5,000 in March last for the same purpose, and it was voted that this generous gift be gratefully accepted.

A true copy of record.

Attest: E. W. HOOPER, *Treasurer.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR THE PERMANENT FUND FOR
THE DENTAL SCHOOL FROM 1880 TO 1889.

Anonymous	\$6,000 00
“ through President Eliot	50 00
Arthur T. Lyman	100 00

ALUMNI OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Dr. Richard T. Stack, Dublin, Ireland, £10 10s	50 66
“ George Cunningham, Cambridge, England, £2 2s	10 19
“ Edward E. Frost	100 00
“ T. O. Loveland	50 00
“ George H. Ames	100 00
“ E. P. Bradbury	100 00
“ A. B. Jewell	100 00
“ F. A. Merrill	100 00
“ H. C. Meriam	100 00
“ W. E. Page	100 00
“ F. E. Bantfield	100 00
“ E. H. Smith	100 00
“ T. H. Chandler	100 00
“ L. D. Shepard	100 00
“ E. C. Briggs	100 00
“ G. F. Grant	70 00
“ J. G. W. Werner	100 00
“ C. A. Brackett	120 00
“ A. G. Bouvé	100 00
“ D. M. Clapp	100 00
“ Thomas Fillebrown	100 00
“ S. S. Silva	105 00
	<hr/> \$8,155 85

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR IMMEDIATE USE AT DENTAL SCHOOL,
RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1888 AND 1889 FROM
ALUMNI OF THE DENTAL SCHOOL.

Dr. C. A. Brackett	\$50 00
“ E. P. Bradbury	50 00
“ Charles H. Abbot	50 00
“ Forest G. Eddy	15 00
“ Frank Perrin	20 00
“ Charles Wilson	20 00
“ William H. Potter	10 00
“ P. B. Laskey	10 00
“ James Shepherd	10 00
“ Thomas Fillebrown	40 00
“ H. W. Gillett	10 00
“ John T. Codman	10 00
	<hr/> \$295 00

APPOINTMENTS IN DENTAL SCHOOL.

[When the date is followed by a dash it means that the gentleman named is still in the service of the school. When there is a single date it means that the gentleman was appointed for one year, and that his services then ceased.]

THOMAS HILL, D. D., LL. D., President, 1867-69.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL. D., President, 1869 —.

DANIEL HARWOOD, M. D., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, Nov. 30, 1867. Resigned June 5, 1868.

NATHAN C. KEEP, M. D., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, Nov. 30, 1867. Resigned Nov. 13, 1871. Dean of the Dental School, 1867-71.

GEORGE T. MOFFATT, M. D., D. M. D., Professor of Operative Dentistry, June 5, 1868. Resigned June 30, 1879.

THOMAS B. HITCHCOCK, M. D., D. M. D., Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, June 5, 1868. Died June 24, 1874. Dean of the Dental School, 1871-74.

LUTHER D. SHEPARD, A. M., D. M. D., Adjunct Professor of Operative Dentistry, June 5, 1868; Professor of Operative Dentistry, Aug. 18, 1879. Resigned May 29, 1882.

THOMAS H. CHANDLER, A. M., D. M. D., Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, Oct. 26, 1869; Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, Nov. 13, 1871 —; Dean of the Dental School, 1874 —.

ELBRIDGE G. LEACH, D. D. S., University Lecturer on Dental Hygiene, Oct. 26, 1869-71.

IRA A. SALMON, D. D. S., University Lecturer on Operative Dentistry, Oct. 26, 1869-77.

NATHANIEL W. HAWES, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, 1868-70; Assistant Professor of Operative Dentistry, July 8, 1870. Resigned Oct. 6, 1879.

EDWARD A. BOGUE, M. D., Lecturer on Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, Aug. 9, 1871-75.

SAMUEL F. HAM, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, 1870-73; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879-80.

TIMOTHY O. LOVELAND, D. M. D., Demonstrator-in-Charge, 1870-71; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879-84.

CHARLES WILSON, D. M. D., Demonstrator-in-Charge, Sept. 1, 1871-79; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879-84; Instructor in Orthodontia, Oct. 28, 1884 —. Resigned Sept. 1, 1889.

WILLIAM H. ROLLINS, M. D., D. M. D., Instructor in Dental Pathology, Sept. 28, 1874. Resigned July 8, 1878.

CHARLES A. BRACKETT, D. M. D., Instructor in Dental Therapeutics, Sept. 28, 1874; Assistant Professor of Dental Therapeutics, June 28, 1880; Professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics, May 14, 1883 —.

GEORGE F. GRANT, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, 1874; Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 11, 1880; Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, June 27, 1881; Instructor in Treatment of Cleft Palate and Cognate Diseases, April 28, 1884. Resigned Sept. 24, 1889.

- HENRY F. DUNKEL, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1878-80.
- JOHN T. CODMAN, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879-81.
- ALBERT B. JEWELL, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879-84.
- EDWIN P. BRADBURY, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 22, 1879. Resigned Dec. 22, 1882.
- ARTHUR T. CABOT, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery, June 30, 1879.
- FREDERIC M. ROBINSON, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, 1878.
- EDWARD C. BRIGGS, M. D., D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Oct. 11, 1880. Resigned Sept. 1, 1883. Instructor in Dental Materia Medica, Nov. 15, 1883; Assistant Professor of Dental Materia Medica, June 24, 1889 —.
- MANNING K. RAND, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 11, 1880.
- VIRGIL C. POND, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, June 27, 1881-84.
- EUGENE H. SMITH, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Oct. 10, 1881-84.
- CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT, S. D., Instructor in Oral Pathology and Surgery, Oct. 11, 1880.
- JOSEPH WEATHERHEAD WARREN, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Oral Pathology and Anatomy, June 26, 1882-85.
- DWIGHT MOSES CLAPP, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Nov. 6, 1882. Resigned Jan. 29, 1883.
- THOMAS FILLEBROWN, M. D., D. M. D., Professor of Operative Dentistry, Jan. 8, 1883 —.
- EBEN FRANCIS WHITMAN, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor in Operative Dentistry, Nov. 12, 1883-85.
- JOSEPH E. WAITT, D. M. D., Demonstrator in Mechanical and Operative Dentistry, April 28, 1884-86; Demonstrator in Mechanical Dentistry, Sept. 28, 1886-88.
- HORATIO C. MERIAM, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor, May 21, 1884; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 8, 1884-89.
- ALLSTON G. BOUVÉ, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor, May 21, 1884; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 8, 1885 —.
- FRANK PERRIN, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor, May 21, 1884; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 8, 1885-87.
- DANIEL F. WHITTEN, D. M. D., Clinical Instructor, May 21, 1884; Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 8, 1885-88.
- JERE E. STANTON, M. D., D. M. D., Instructor in Oral Pathology and Anatomy, June 8, 1885 —.
- EDWARD E. HOPKINS, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 8, 1885 —.
- FREDERICK BRADLEY, D. M. D., Demonstrator in Operative Dentistry, Sept. 28, 1886-87.

- WM. HENRY POTTER, A. B., D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry for the remainder of the year, Feb. 28, 1887.
- WILLIAM P. COOKE, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, May 31, 1887 —.
- EDWIN LESLIE SHATTUCK, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, June 27, 1887.
- FOREST G. EDDY, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 25, 1888 —.
- HENRY M. CLIFFORD, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, June 25, 1888 —.
- GEORGE H. MONKS, A. B., M. D., Instructor in Surgical Pathology, Oct. 12, 1886 —.
- ARTHUR H. STODDARD, D. M. D., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry, Oct. 8, 1888 —.
- FREDERIC E. BANFIELD, D. M. D., Instructor in Operative Dentistry, June 24, 1889.
- PATRICK W. MORIARTY, D. M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry, Oct. 7, 1889.

The following is a list of professors and instructors of the Harvard Medical School who have also served as professors and instructors in the Harvard Dental School: —

- OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1867-72; Professor of Anatomy, 1872-83.
- HENRY JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, 1867-73; Professor of Surgery, 1873-82.
- JOHN BACON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, 1867-73.
- CHARLES BURNHAM PORTER, A. B., M. D., Demonstrator of Practical Anatomy, 1868-79.
- HENRY PICKERING BOWDITCH, A. M., M. D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, 1871-76; Professor of Physiology, 1876 —.
- EDWARD STICKNEY WOOD, A. M., M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1871-76; Professor of Chemistry, 1876-84.
- H. H. A. BEACH, M. D., Demonstrator of Practical Anatomy, 1879-82.
- DAVID WILLIAM CHEEVER, A. B., M. D., Professor of Surgery, 1882 —.
- MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON, A. B., M. D., Demonstrator in Practical Anatomy, 1882-87; Assistant Professor of Anatomy, 1887 —.
- THOMAS DWIGHT, A. B., M. D., Professor of Anatomy, 1883 —.
- WILLIAM BARKER HILLS, A. B., M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1884 —.

The above report is respectfully submitted by the Twentieth Anniversary Committee of the Harvard Dental Alumni Association.

WASHBURN EDDY PAGE, '77,
Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY POTTER, '85,
Secretary.

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